The Literary Digest

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

"Boodle" Investigation in Missouri 603
Financial Journals on the Merger Decision 604
Cartoons: Snap-Shots of Money Kings in Interesting Poses . . . 604-5
Mr. Cleveland on the "White Man's Burden" in the South 606
Accidents to Our Battle-ships . . . 607
Cartoons: Oratorical Boats 607
Clara Barton and her Critics . . . 608
Manufacturers Organizing Against Labor Unionism 609
Commercial War with Germany . . 609
Topics in Brief 610

LETTERS AND ART:

American Literatnre and the High Schools 611
The Ph.D. Craze 611
Sargent and the Old Masters (with Examples of his Work) . . . 612
A Maeterlinck Play in Philadelphia . 613
Books that Influence Childhood . . 614

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Underground Water on the Earth and Other Planets 615
The Harmony of the Human Form . 615
A Unique Test of Two Steamboats . 616
A Photographic Mystery 616
Do Forests Regulate the Flow of Rivers? 617
The Images that Precede Sleep . . 617
"Looping the Loop" 617
Harmful Drugs in Proprietary Medicines 618
How Does Electricity Kill? . . . 618
Science Brevities 618

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Some Aspects of Mormonism . . . 619
An Organization Devoted to "Practical" Christianity 619
What Assyriology Has Done for the Bible 620
Roman Catholic Tendencies in the American Episcopal Church . . 621
Dearth in Germany of Students for the Ministry 622
The Growth of Islam 622
Religious Notes 622

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Progress of the Electoral Campaign in Germany 623
Bulgaria 624
The United States and Germany . . 624
Marquis Ito's Doubtful Victory . . 626

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . 627-8

Reviews of: "The Better Sort" (James); "The History of Woman Suffrage" (Anthony and Harper); "The Squireen" (Bullock); "The Lieutenant-Governor" (Carryl); "The Star Dreamer" (Castle); "Robin Brilliant" (Dudeney).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 629
Current Poetry 629
Personals 631
Coming Events 633
Current Events 633
Chess 635

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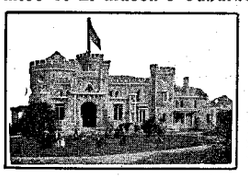

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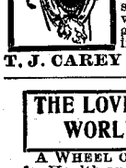

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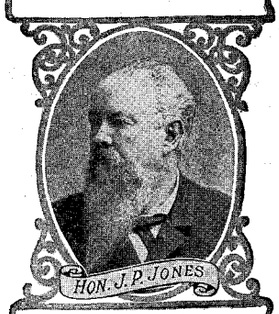

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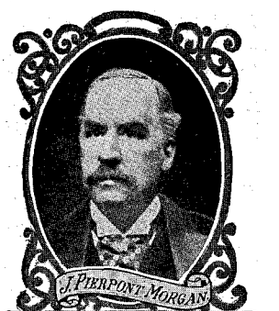

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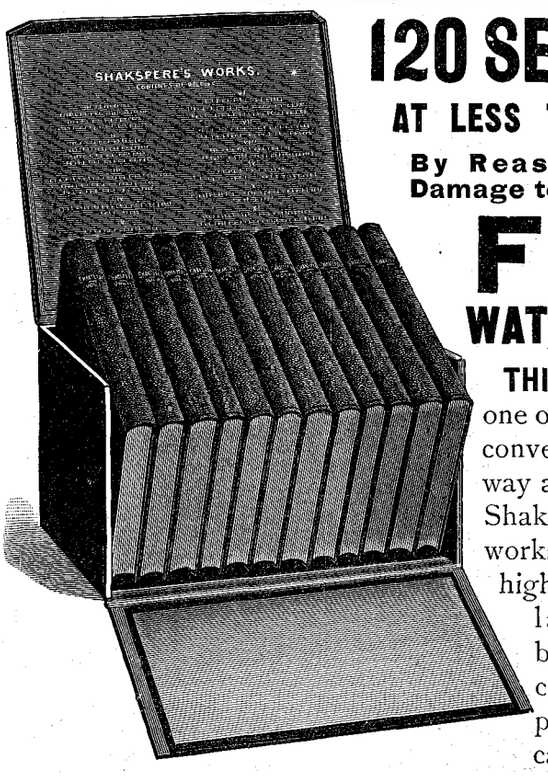

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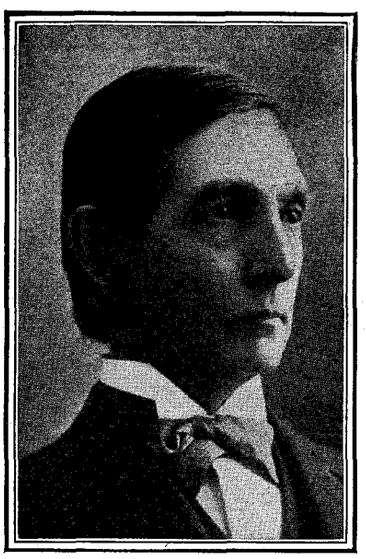
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

"BOODLE" INVESTIGATION IN MISSOURI.

THE Missouri legislature, which at its recent session made chicken-stealing a felony, is now being investigated by two grand juries, one in St. Louis and one in Jefferson City, the State capital, on charges of wholesale "boodling"; and "enough has been revealed," says the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.), "to show a state of venality that should put the State of Missouri to shame." Seven men, four of them State Senators, have been indicted for bribery, and several men under suspicion have fled the State. The investigations are under the direction of Attorney-General Crow and Circuit Attorney Folk (who prosecuted the corrupt municipal officials in St. Louis), and there seems to be every expectation that the inquiry will be of a searching sort. The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) says: "This State reposes a full confidence in the uprightness, force, and determination of the men now engaged in the boodle investigations. Upon them primarily rests the heavy task of ridding Missouri of a class of crime and a brand of criminals which are worse than the municipal boodlers of St. Louis."



UNITED STATES SENATOR W. J. STONE (DEM.),

Who opposed the manufacture and sale of alum baking powders in Missouri. He is not suspected of having any part in the alleged "boodling." Mr. Bryan is said to favor the nomination of Senator Stone for President on the Democratic ticket.

The rise and progress of the scandal is related in the following paragraphs from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which, it should be kept in mind, is of the Republican faith, while the legislature is Democratic:

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CIRCUIT ATTORNEY FOLK,

Who prosecuted the corrupt city officials in St. Louis, and who is now conducting an investigation of the charges of bribery in the Missouri legislature.

"For four years the baking-powder trust has held a monopoly in Missouri. Three successive legislatures, including the present one, have been manipulated by trust lobbyists to secure this result. Now the story of bribery is coming out and it is likely to drag forth many dark secrets. The baking-powder trust got its first grip on Missouri in the legislative session of 1899. In that year a law was passed forbidding the sale or manufacture in this State of baking powder containing what was claimed to be deleterious substances, one being alum. This law excluded, and was intended to exclude, all baking powder not made and sold by the trust. The monopoly granted was absolute. In lobbying through the law of 1899 the trust covered its tracks well, but the total exclusion of the independent baking powders from the State soon revealed the real scheme. A movement for repeal sprang up in the next legislature, but the trust was ready with new agents and weapons. William J. Stone, recently elected as Senator Vest's successor, delivered an address before the legislature of 1901 to prevent the repeal of the law giving the trust its monopoly. 'I appear before you,' said Stone, in opening that address, 'at the request of the Health Society of Missouri. This association is composed of a number of Missouri people—good people, both men and women, living in different parts of the State, with headquarters at St. Louis.'

"It seems that the so-called headquarters were in Stone's law office in St. Louis, and that the society itself was chiefly mythical, tho it served its purpose for the trust. Stone represented the society to be an association of philanthropists seeking to protect Missourians from food adulterated with deleterious things. 'Can greed,' asked Stone, 'put on a more ghastly aspect than that?' Stone's arguments, assisted by the disappearance of a State senator whose committee had charge of the repeal bill, carried the point in the legislature. The monopoly stood intact. In the recent session of the present legislature another repeal bill stuck fast, Lieutenant-Governor Lee's vote settling a tie vote. But for a decision of the State Supreme Court that the law of 1899 is defective by reason of prohibiting both sale and manufacture, the monopoly would still be in full force. As matters stand, only the trust may manufacture baking powder in the State, but other makers are permitted to sell their products, a ridiculous arrangement that drives an industry, outside of one favored trust, from Missouri.

"Testimony is coming out, through the work of the Jefferson

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NOT QUITE EXTINCT.

—*The Boston Herald.*

SNAP-SHOTS

City grand jury, assisted by Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, showing that the baking powder's 'legislative agent,' Mr. Kelley, alias Brown (but not the Brown of the Cardwell case), was actively engaged during the recent session of the legislature in handing out $1,000 bills and checks to prevent the repeal of the baking-powder monopoly law. Mr. Kelley resides in New York and edits a publication in that city representing a shadowy health association like that championed by W. J. Stone, with the baking-powder trust in the backgound. One check for $1,000, signed by Kelley, and handed to Lieutenant-Governor Lee's brother three weeks ago, but not cashed, has been offered in evidence. The $1,000 and $500 bills traced to the possession of a Democratic editor and a Democratic employee of the State senate are supposed to have come from the same source, and it is reported that the trust disbursements to the present legislature amount to at least $20,000. How far the alum scandal will spread, and what other trusts will be developed to keep company with the baking-powder monopoly, is too big a problem for conjecture. Some of the State boodlers are now under the searchlight, and this is but the beginning. Even *The Republic* is forced to acknowledge that 'within a few days other evidence will be at hand which will make the present case shrink in the public eye, officials of high reputation being involved.'"

FINANCIAL JOURNALS ON THE MERGER DECISION.

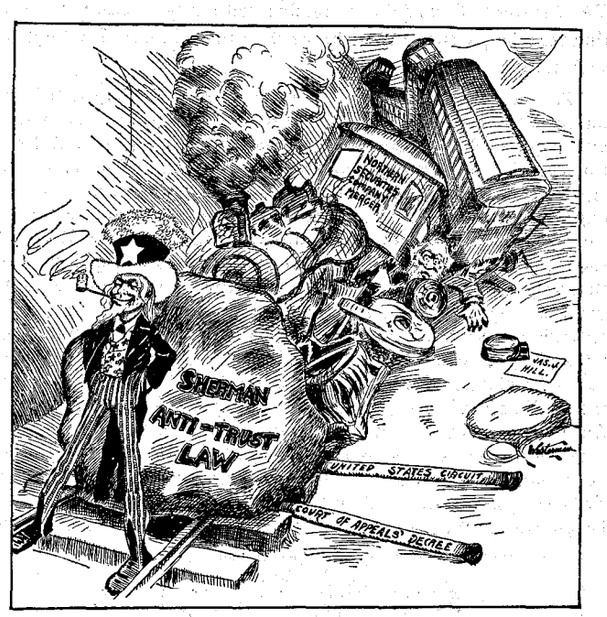
THE idea entertained by many of the daily papers that the financial interests would be discomfited by the decision against the Northern Securities Company (considered in these columns last week) does not appear to be entirely fulfilled. Some of them, on the contrary, seem to be well pleased. Maj. John Skelton Williams, president of the Seaboard Air Line system, declares that "the decision is sound law, good sense, and for the advantage of all legitimate interests and for the country's welfare." And he goes on to make these interesting assertions:

"Public policy, public sentiment, and established principles and precedents of law combine to sustain the circuit court. From a commercial and practical railroad standpoint, the soundness of the court's position is indisputable. It voices the judgment of probably nine-tenths of the most conservative business men of the country. . . . . .

"Speaking for the independent systems, I welcome the promise of continued fair competition. There is plenty of business to give good profits to all roads and systems properly established and wisely managed, and there will be demand for extension and for new lines to carry the steadily increasing traffic and travel.

"As for the general public, it is idle to talk of a political republic; with a financial tyranny there is no more safety in having commerce at the mercy of an absolute ruler than there would be in having our Government controlled by a czar who might be a benevolent or a cruel despot, a wise or a ruinous one, according to his whim or abilities, or the circumstances.

"Instead of disturbing our prosperity, this decision, if sustained, as I believe it will be, will establish, secure, and protect the commercial situation, will encourage and foster legitimate extension and growth and expansion, and stimulate enterprise



"AM I A WRECKER?"

—*The Ohio State Journal.*

OF MONEY KINGS

and industry and local effort by guaranteeing them against oppression and forced absorption."

The New York *Financier* takes this optimistic view of the decision:

"It does not mean destruction of property interest. The opinion of the court does not destroy one blade of wheat along the line of the Northern Pacific or the other railroads involved; it does not hold up traffic, nor does it put mercantile interests out of business. The roads affected ought to be worth intrinsically as much as they were before. It is evident, therefore, that the effects of the decision are to be looked for in the domain of speculative values. Now, speculative values usually take their range from the stability of industry, and from real forces that make or unmake prosperity. Does the Northern Securities decision upset these conditions? We think not."

Bradstreet's considers it a matter of "more or less benefit at the present juncture" that "a check has been placed upon the creation of new combinations and the issue of additional securities in connection with the same," and *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) thinks that the decision "may prove to have been a blessing in disguise." The latter journal does not look for a ruinous revival of competition, but thinks that "some form of pooling agreement" can be devised that will prove legal and unobjectionable. It says:

"A large body of public opinion is at present opposed to actual merger. The pool, however, has never aroused an equal degree of hostility. Indeed, the Interstate Commerce Commission is outspoken in favor of the pool as an effective device for the maintenance of rates and the protection of the small shipper. So far from the pool being a monopolistic institution, it would prove a powerful aid to that system of equal rights to all and special privileges to none under which the small manufacturer and dealer can meet his powerful rivals on more equal terms than

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where unrestrained competition is permitted. Railway competition, as recent discussions have shown, is a strong aid to the development of manufacturing monopoly. More than one large corporation has been able to severely injure its smaller competitors by means of the special rates which it was able to secure from competing railroads on account of the large volume of freight which it controlled. The people are beginning to realize the dangers to railroads and shippers alike which are inherent in competition, and they will not, in our judgment, oppose a proposition to legalize pooling agreements."

"Some method of public regulation," however, is expected by *The Railway World* in connection with any pooling measure that may be passed, and it thinks the railroads would not oppose such control.

"The railroads are not opposed to a reasonable degree of regulation by public authority. Indeed, the last pooling bill which was supported by important railway interests provided for a considerable measure of control by the commission over such agreements as might be legalized. There is every reason to expect that a pooling measure which was really demanded by considerations of safety to railway investments, and which should provide for some such measure of public regulation as that suggested, would be passed with little opposition and with general approval from radicals and conservatives alike. The operation of such a form of pooling agreement, which, unlike the old-style pool, could be enforcible at law against any of its members who violated its provisions, would be sufficient to maintain rates fully as well as community of interest has maintained them. As above remarked, we do not anticipate that the scope of the recent decision will be extended so as to prevent a continuance of the present form of controlling competition, but it should be a cause of general satisfaction that, even should the Sherman law be pushed to the uttermost extreme, some other form of regulation, equally efficient with the present method, will in all probability be immediately available. There is no reason for railroad investors to fear the consequences of the Northern Securities decision. On the contrary, because it may show the necessity of a pooling law, that decision may prove to have been a blessing in disguise."

SUSPENDED IN THE AIR; OR, THE GREAT "LEVITATION" MYSTERY.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

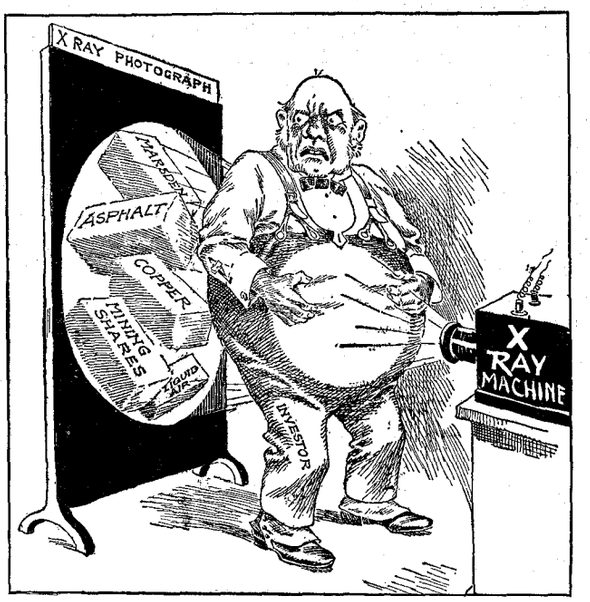
IN INTERESTING POSES.

The United States Investor finds the chief importance of the decision in the discovery "that the people are still in control of this republic, that they still have power to mold the affairs of the nation in accordance with their wishes." And it goes on to develop the idea as follows:

"The power of the great financiers in controlling administrations, in shaping the treasury policy of the United States, in dictating the character of the laws enacted by Congress, has been so marked in the past that many had begun to predict the extinction of real democratic government among the American people. The centralization of capital and the rise of the industrial trust and community-of-interests movements in recent years have done much to accentuate these fears. Now, however, a high court of justice waves aside all technicalities and legal quibbles raised by the monopolists in pursuance of their schemes, and summarily brings these enemies of the public peace and prosperity within the scope of a broad law, under which the people of the United States assert their right to regulate commercial intercourse. The fact has been promulgated anew, and in terms which can not be mistaken, that all who set out artificially to obstruct the course of trade, to erect barriers never intended by nature for the purpose of reducing free competition in industry to a minimum, have now to make an accounting to eighty million people, and to pay the penalty which the latter see fit to visit upon them by constituted means—namely, the courts. The courts display an increasing tendency to rule in accordance with common sense—to be bound by a recognition of the fact that this is a Government under which all men are born free and equal, and that the law should always be interpreted in the light of that fact. In short, the chief importance of the Northern Securities decision is in the fact that it makes it quite clear that Mr. Morgan is not an Alexander nor a Napoleon, but, in the eye of the law, just exactly such a one as the rest of us; that he has no rights over and above the rest of us; that he can not tamper with the laws of the nation with impunity; that when, in his pride and self-conceit, he disregards the legal restrictions by which the rest of us are bound, he must pay the full penalty. It is something to have that fact asserted in unmistakable terms, for there has been an appalling tendency in recent years on the part of our great men of affairs to override the law, to mold the lawmakers, and to treat the courts in a cavalier fashion."

The Iron Age (New York), on the other hand, believes that the decision will "tend to impede progress," and it notes that "the mere language of the anti-trust law, indeed, seems to brand every contract, combination, or agreement, however harmless or reasonable in itself, as contrary to law and public policy." It advocates, therefore, such a modification of the anti-trust law as will recognize "the distinction between destructive and constructive competition." It adds:

"It is the opinion of those who have given the subject most thought that the Northern Securities Company is the outgrowth of the highest economic intelligence in the country, and it seems probable that the country as a whole would be benefited eventu-



"UNDIGESTED SECURITIES."
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

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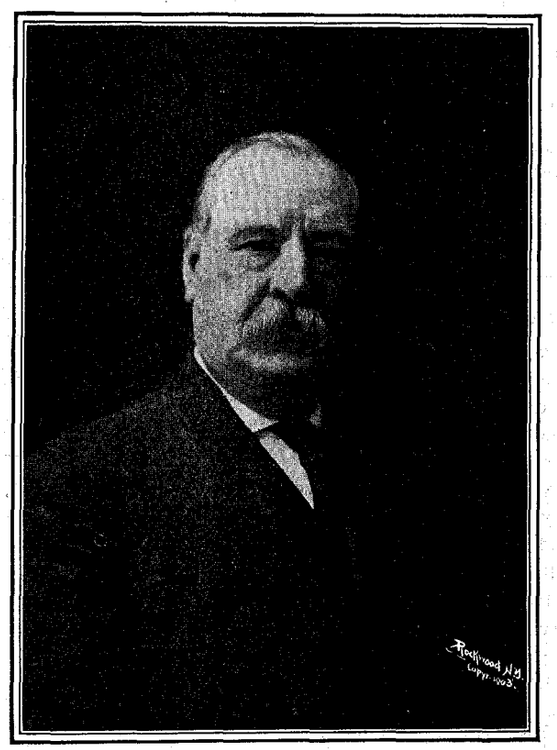
ally by the operation of the plan upon which the merger was based. Certainly the results thus far have been good, and it would seem that the motives actuating the promoters were sound in that they desired to eliminate destructive competition and to bring about economy in operation, as well as to render a better service to the public, upon whom they are directly dependent for success."

MR. CLEVELAND ON THE "WHITE MAN'S BURDEN" IN THE SOUTH.

IT is not, perhaps, remarkable that the Tennessee senate should indorse by a special resolution and the Southern newspapers should approve editorially the sentiments expressed by ex-President Cleveland in his speech at the Tuskegee Institute meeting in New York on Tuesday evening of last week; but it is more noteworthy that the Northern press either approve his remarks or dissent only mildly. In this meeting of the friends of the Southern negro Mr. Cleveland declared that the race still has "a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of viciousness, and a tremendous amount of laziness and thriftlessness." He excused the South for its denial of social equality to the blacks, described that section as being "deluged by a perilous flood of indiscriminate, unintelligent, and blighting negro suffrage," said that the Southern people are the ones who must solve the problem, and asserted that nothing can be gained "by gratuitously running counter to firmly fixed and tenaciously held Southern ideas, or even prejudices." The Northern approval of these sentiments, as the approval of Secretary Root's speech before the Union League Club on February 6 (see THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 14), indicates a change of feeling that has grown up in the North in recent years.



MR. CLEVELAND'S LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.
Taken March 28, 1903.

Mr. Cleveland said, in part:

"I believe that neither the decree that made the slaves free nor the enactment that suddenly invested them with the rights of citizenship any more purged them of the imperfections and deficiencies their racial slavery had bred than that it changed the color of their skin.

"I believe that among the nearly nine millions of negroes who have been intermixed with our citizenship, there is still a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of viciousness, and a tremendous amount of laziness and thriftlessness. I believe that these conditions inexorably present to the white people of the United States, to each in his environment and under the mandate of good citizenship, a problem which neither enlightened self-interest nor the higher motive of human sympathy will permit them to put aside. I believe our fellow countrymen in the Southern and late slave-holding States, surrounded by about nine-tenths, or nearly 8,000,000 of this entire negro population, and who regard their material prosperity, their peace, and even the safety of their civilization, interwoven with the negro problem, are entitled to our utmost consideration and sympathetic fellowship. I am thoroughly convinced that the efforts of Booker Washington and the methods of Tuskegee Institute point the way to a safe and beneficent solution of the vexatious negro problem at the South; and I know that the good people at the North who have aided these efforts and methods have illustrated the highest and best citizenship and the most Christian and enlightened philanthropy.

"I can not, however, keep out of my mind to-night the thought that, with all we of the North may do, the realization of our hopes for the negro must, after all, mainly depend—except so far as it rests with the negroes themselves—upon the sentiment and conduct of the leading and responsible white men of the South and upon the maintenance of a kindly and helpful feeling on their part toward those in their midst who so much need their aid and encouragement. . . . . .

"I do not know how it may be with other Northern friends of the negro, but I have faith in the honor and sincerity of the respectable white people of the South in their relations with the negro and his improvement and well-being. They do not believe in the social equality of the race, and they make no false pretense in regard to it. That this does not grow out of hatred of the negro is plain. It seems to me that there is abundant sentiment and abundant behavior among the Southern whites toward the negroes to make us doubt the justice of charging this denial of social equality to prejudice, as we usually understand the word. Perhaps it is born of something so much deeper and more imperious than prejudice as to amount to a racial instinct. Whatever it is, let us remember that it has condoned the negro's share in the humiliation and spoliation of the white men of the South during the saturnalia of reconstruction days, and has allowed a kindly feeling for the negro to survive the time when the South was deluged by a perilous flood of indiscriminate, unintelligent, and blighting negro suffrage. Whatever it is, let us try to be tolerant and considerate of the feelings and even the prejudice or racial instinct of our white fellow countrymen of the South, who, in the solution of the negro problem, must, amid their own surroundings, bear the heat of the day and stagger under the weight of the white man's burden."

"No previous utterances of any statesman or philanthropist on this immensely important problem have gone nearer to the heart of the question," thinks the New York *Sun*, and it believes further that Mr. Cleveland's words "represent a public opinion in the North that is growing fast, and is bound to become prevalent, without regard to party lines." The Philadelphia *Ledger* hopes that "so just and impressive an utterance will do much to induce a kindlier feeling into Northern sentiment, in so far as its friendship for the negro has predisposed it against the sincerity of the Southern whites."

Clark Howell, editor of the Altanta *Constitution*, declares that "Mr. Cleveland has proved himself both a friend of the negro and a friend of the South," and says that if the Northern people will act on Mr. Cleveland's advice, it "will do more to solve the negro problem than anything else that might be done in a hundred years." The Charlotte *Observer* says:

"In thought and language this speech is entirely great; in the breadth of vision it betrays, it is marvelous; in its spirit of forgiveness, superb. What must those Southern white men who have aspersed this man and who continued to malign him as long as it was popular, the only friend their section has had in the Presidential office in fifty years—what must they think of themselves when they come to read this speech?"

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* remarks that it is unfortunate for Mr. Cleveland's kindly view of the Southern white

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man that the current despatches should report so many cases of violence toward the blacks; and the New York *World* and Detroit *Free Press* rise to inquire if the plan contemplates the continued disfranchisement of Southern blacks without a corresponding reduction of Southern representation in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College. And the New York *Tribune* says:

"We may think Southern objection to an illiterate electorate not unnatural, and believe that the negro may wisely put up with the denial of suffrage, even by unjust discrimination, and devote himself along the lines laid down by General Armstrong and Booker Washington to making himself a prosperous and respected citizen. But we can not forget that patience has a goal. Endurance of discrimination, a sympathetic attitude toward the South while it is dealing with the negro in its own way, is founded on the distinct understanding that the ultimate solution is the giving to every negro as he shall become worthy of it the full measure of his civil and political rights. We should have been glad if Mr. Cleveland, while so frankly and properly avowing sympathy with the South and telling the negroes that their only hope was to make themselves worthy of Southern respect, had with equal distinctness declared for the great principle of equal right and privilege as citizens, regardless of race, for all those whose character and achievement fit them to discharge the duties of good citizens."

ACCIDENTS TO OUR BATTLE-SHIPS.

"IT is to be hoped that in our next war our battle-ships will do more damage to the enemy than they do to themselves," remarks a paragrapher in one of the daily papers, commenting on the series of accidents, some of them very serious, that have recently happened to our battle-ships while engaged in target practise. In one of the big guns of the *Massachusetts* last fall, a shell prematurely exploded, blew out the breech and killed several men. This is brought to mind by the explosion of a 12-inch gun on board the *Iowa*, which killed three men and wounded many more, week before last, during target practise off the coast of Florida. A few days after that, the new battle-ship *Maine* was reported to have sustained considerable damage while at target practise. In the case of the *Iowa*, the board of inquiry, appointed by Admiral Higginson, has not yet reached any conclusion. The first explanation was that the projectile had burst in the gun; but observers who testified before the board of inquiry declared that they saw it fall near the target. Another theory is that there was an accumulation of smokeless-powder gases at the point where the gun burst. The gun did not burst in the turret, but some distance outside it. The explosion "must be welcomed as the shortest road to indispensable knowledge of smokeless powder," says the New York *Sun*. Other papers remark that the gun had been fired too many times. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Nothing can be concluded until the court of inquiry has reported upon the fragments of the 12-inch gun which burst on the *Iowa* at its 125th round. But no one who has watched the progress of heavy ordnance will be surprised if it is finally found that the life of one of these monsters of ordnance is about half what was originally hoped.

"If this proves to be the case, it will be necessary to replace every large gun on all the earlier battle-ships of the United States forthwith, and the practical difficulty will be presented that it is impossible to secure accurate target practise without the occasional use of service charge, and that every such use to secure the efficiency of the crew has perceptibly reduced the life and therefore the efficiency of the gun."

The trouble with the *Maine* is that the fastenings and rivets have broken beneath the rollers and paths that support the turrets carrying the big guns. Secretary Moody, through Rear-Admiral Bowles, gave out a frank statement of the matter. He acquits the contractors of all blame for the defects and declares that no general structural weakness has developed. The mishap was caused by the greater strain resulting from the use of smokeless powder in high-pressure guns, with a shorter recoil. When the *Maine* was designed, guns of lower pressure were intended in her turrets, and black powder was to be used. Instead, high-pressure guns firing smokeless powder were mounted, and the turret supporters and fastenings were subjected to a strain which they were not intended to endure. Another serious problem is presented by faults that have been found in the ship's boilers.

Most of the papers accept the explanations offered. "The explanation carries little consolation," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "but, costly as it is, the lesson has been learned. The dear school of experience may now be applied to the construction of the other battle-ships." But the Philadelphia *North American* remarks in a different vein:

"The bursting of a big gun on the *Iowa* during target practise and the disablement of the *Maine* by the recoil of her batteries

"THAT BEATS ME!"
—*The New York World.*

"SUCH A HEADACHE!"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

ORATORICAL BEATS.

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indicate that the practical limit of the weight of armament has been reached, if not passed, and that the theories of naval constructors need readjustment.

"It is idle for navy officers to protest that the *Maine* is not structurally weak and explain in the same breath that the supports of her six-inch batteries are insufficient and the structures of her turrets 'entirely inadequate to bear the strain of firing the big guns.' If the admitted want of strength is not 'structural weakness,' the term has no rational meaning."

CLARA BARTON AND HER CRITICS.

CONSIDERABLE hesitancy is shown by the newspapers in their handling of the dissension in the Red Cross Society, evidently in the fear that the airing of the recriminations may impair confidence in the society and mar its usefulness; and all concerned are careful to explain that nobody has the slightest thought that a single dollar of the great sums handled by the society's officers has been misappropriated. What the critics of the society object to is the so-called autocratic rule of Miss Clara Barton, and the alleged lack of system in the handling of relief moneys. They sent memorials to the President and to Congress, early in the year, setting forth these complaints, and were conducting an aggressive campaign, when they suddenly found themselves suspended from membership by the executive committee, on April 6, on the ground that they were attempting "to disrupt the organization of the American National Red Cross," and that in their memorial to Congress each of them "assumed an attitude unbecoming a member of the American National Red Cross and hostile to the interests of that organization."

MISS CLARA BARTON,
President of the American National Red Cross Society.
From a photograph taken in St. Petersburg last year, showing the decoration conferred on Miss Barton by the Czar and the Empress Dowager.

This edict of suspension was launched against the twenty-two signers of the memorial to Congress, including such prominent persons as Gen. John M. Wilson, who was vice-president of the Red Cross last year, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, Rear Admirals Van Reypen and Ramsay, retired, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles, sister of the President, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman. A statement given out by Miss Barton's friends says that the attitude of the suspended members has been "hostile to the interests of the organization," and that their opposition "has been maintained solely for the purpose of driving Clara Barton from the presidency and handing the control of the organization over to a minority clique." This opposition, we are told further, "is largely composed of new members located in Washington, who have contributed to the work of the society a mere pittance—less than $200," while "the society has the unqualified support of the majority, composed of the oldest Red Cross workers living in different parts of the country, who have personally contributed several hundred thousand dollars to its work." In regard to the charge of loose business methods another statement says: "Each year the Red Cross has appointed an auditing committee to pass on the accounts and finances, and these reports have come before the annual meeting, where they may be criticized or inquired into. The insinuations of the Washington members have been general and not tangible. They have been asked for specific charges and they have not furnished them."

Some of the methods objected to are instanced by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in the following paragraphs:

"Checks have been drawn payable to Miss Barton, and sent to her, designed to be used for emergency relief, and intended by their donors to be handled by the Red Cross Society as such; but Miss Barton has not put them through the machinery of the society at all. No one has accused her of misappropriation; it was their own fault that they drew and sent the checks as they did, and her word has been taken for the fact that the money was used by her for good purposes; but such incidents have left a feeling of dissatisfaction which could not be alleviated by any explanation that Miss Barton was a philanthropist and not a business woman, and that her apparent derelictions should therefore be treated as mere errors of judgment.

"Then, the practise pursued in handling funds generally has been very galling to persons accustomed to the practise usual in the world. For example, a prominent citizen of Washington, who at the time of the Johnstown disaster was living in the West, says that he was instrumental in raising a fund of $10,000 to be spent by the Red Cross in relieving the sufferers from that calamity. He supposes that the money reached its destination and was spent as directed; but to this day he and his fellow donors went without so much as a line of acknowledgment.

"In other cases, it is stated by persons who have had access to the papers of the society, vouchers for considerable amounts have been passed with simply rubber-stamp signatures and counter-signatures. Where large sums have been subscribed and sent to the front for relief work only a fraction of the money has passed through the treasurer's hands. These are a few of the complaints, typical of a multitude."

The one thing upon which the newspapers seem to agree is the conclusion that such a dissension in the Red Cross Society is deeply deplorable, and many think that Miss Barton and her friends, in their suspension of the opposing faction from membership, did not follow the wisest course. Miss Barton herself, however, is treated by the press with universal regard and respect. The Cleveland *Leader* says of her:

"Ever since the organization of the American Red Cross she has stood for the whole movement. No name but hers has been conspicuously associated with it. During that time its agencies have been invoked nearly a score of times to alleviate the sufferings of victims of disasters, and the sum of $1,900,000 has been contributed by the American people and distributed by Miss Barton. Not once has her integrity been questioned. Not only has she used these public contributions to the best advantage, but she has paid out of her private fortune nearly $4,000 a year for the maintenance of the organization of the society, the actual sum thus devoted by her being $76,000. Never until 1901, it is charged, was anybody paid a salary for work in connection with the Red Cross. During that year more than $2,000 was drawn from the treasury by some of those who have tried to

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take the control of the organization out of the hands of Miss Barton.

"It is to be regretted that there should be an effort, whether concerted or not, to discredit in her old age a woman whose name has been so closely associated with self-sacrificing effort in behalf of humanity as has that of Miss Barton. The attempt to shake the public confidence in her integrity must fail, as it should. Unaided and alone, practically, she brought the Red Cross into existence in the United States, and to her the credit belongs. It can not be taken from her."

MANUFACTURERS ORGANIZING AGAINST LABOR-UNIONISM.

THE National Association of Manufacturers, which met last week in New Orleans, attracted national attention by a remarkable speech delivered by its president against labor-unionism, and by the adoption of a resolution providing for the organization of employers in kindred crafts "in order to meet in collective, scientific, and effectual manner the present industrial conditions arising from the organization of labor." The resolution provided for a committee of seven to begin the work of organizing, and for "a permanent central organization" to unify and strengthen the whole.

More may be heard later of this committee and its organizations of employers in the various crafts, when occasion may arise; but at present the newspapers are devoting their attention chiefly to the speech of Mr. David M. Parry, president of the association. The speech was devoted mainly to an attack on labor-unionism and its methods, the remarks on that topic being lengthy enough to fill something like three pages of this journal. Here are two sample paragraphs:

"Organized labor knows but one law, and that is the law of physical force—the law of the Huns and Vandals, the law of the savage. All its purposes are accomplished either by actual force or by the threat of force. It does not place its reliance in reason and justice, but in strikes, boycotts, and coercion. It is, in all essential features, a mob power, knowing no master except its own will, and is continually condemning or defying the constituted authorities. The stronger it grows the greater a menace it becomes to the continuance of free government, in which all the people have a voice. It is, in fact, a despotism springing into being in the midst of a liberty-loving people.

"It has not, in times past, hesitated to resort to violence and the destruction of property to compel the acceptance of its demands. Its history is stained with blood and ruin. Many a man whose only fault was that he stood upon his rights has been made to suffer outrage, and even death, and many an employer has been brought face to face with financial ruin. These wrongs cry unto heaven, and yet an unaroused public sentiment too often permits them to go unheeded and unpunished."

It need scarcely be said that most of the newspapers fail to coincide with these sentiments. "This can hardly be called an attitude which makes for industrial peace," says the New York *Journal of Commerce;* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that such language "does not befit the president of a sober and intelligent organization." So, too, think the Philadelphia *Record*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and many other papers, and the New York *American* declares that Parry and his like "are the worst of strike breeders." Senator Hanna, in a newspaper interview, also severely criticises Mr. Parry. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is quoted as saying:

"If the American manufacturer can stand Parry, organized labor certainly can stand him. He is dangerous only to his friends and his associates; to those he chooses to treat as enemies he is perfectly harmless. He can not open his mouth without injuring his own cause. He is a ranter, intemperate, and bigoted; ignorant of the history of labor and the emancipation of industry. Even the element he represents in a measure recognizes the inexpediency of his methods, and gently admonishes him that he is too radical.

"Capitalists are now organizing on the basis suggested by their more rational confrères. In Chicago a secret association of employers has been formed to protect the interests of employers and to resist aggressive demands on the part of organized labor. If these organizations mean to treat labor fairly, to 'recognize it,' abjure obsolete notions and accept accomplished facts, we expect to have no difficulty with them. But the first thing for the organization of employers to do is to send the 'capitalistic agitator,' to use the expression of the Chicago *Tribune*, about his business, and to secure reasonable, broad-minded, sagacious men to manage its affairs.

"Progressive employers should read Mr. Parry's utterances in order to know what to avoid—'how not to do it.'"

The New York *Sun*, however, hopes that the labor-unions will heed Mr. Parry's arraignment, and reform, a feeling that is shared by the New York *Evening Post*, which "can not say that the arraignment was too severe." *American Industries* (New York) publishes regularly editorials and contributed articles similar in tone to Mr. Parry's speech. It says editorially in its last issue:

DAVID McLEAN PARRY,
Of Indianapolis, who compares the labor unionists with Huns, Vandals, and savages.

"The entire program of organized labor is comprised in the two words, 'get more.' . . . . "The program of getting more, however, involves the strike and the violence attendant upon it; the boycott and the intolerable cowardice attendant upon it; the picket, and the marauding and murder about the mill which are attendant upon it. The peaceful strike, which might be called the walkout pure and simple, is purely a misnomer. If the men simply walked out and did no more, their places could be filled, and doubtless would be filled; sometimes, possibly, by a considerable proportion, perhaps seventy per cent., of the union men themselves who had walked out, because of the belief on the part of that majority that as well as they could do under the circumstances was well enough for the present. The strike can not be made effective without the picket or the boycott. The strike can not help breeding violence; the boycott can not help becoming a conspiracy."

COMMERCIAL WAR WITH GERMANY.

THE extent of German apprehension over the invasion of German markets by American products seems to be little realized by the newspapers in this country. The latest manifestation of this alarm was the serious proposal urged last week by the German delegates to the International Agricultural Congress in Rome that the European nations form a customs union, or *Zollverein*, against American products—a scheme that our newspapers have long derided as impracticable. It was brought forward in all seriousness, however, by Count von Schwerin Loewitz, and was supported by the German delegates and a few others. Signor Luzzatti, who has been three times minister of the Italian treasury, and M. Méline, formerly premier of France, pointed out that any such attempt would hurt Europe more than it would the United States, and the proposition was "laid on the table."

This recurring *Zollverein* proposition, the new German tariff, and the tremendous trust developments in Germany are due, according to well-informed European correspondents, to German fright at the "American invasion," and may be looked upon as

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frantic and threatening signals to us to beware; the only trouble with the signals being that the Americans are so busy that they do not see them. Our newspapers print the news of these German movements, but regard them, editorially, with supreme indifference. In Germany, however, so we are told by the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the greatest excitement prevails in business circles. He says:

"It is remarkable what feeling exists in Germany against American products. United States shipments of grain, including wheat and corn, are steadily decreasing, while the imports from Austria and Rumania are increasing at a remarkable pace. The imports of American agricultural machinery have been dropping off at a dangerous rate. While it is true, as set forth in an article in *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, which has been extensively reproduced in all large German journals, that Germany must depend upon the United States for certain food supplies and products, it is to be qualified to the extent that a strong prejudice exists in favor of according contracts to European countries, as for example Russia and Rumania, in the matter of wheat and grain imports. So much has been heard here of the 'American invasion' that the average German business man or manufacturer, when approached by an agent of an American concern with goods, becomes cautious and frequently says: 'I'm sorry, but I can get the same article from this country or from some other European country.'"

It appears that we are giving the German trusts as much worry as the Administration is giving our trusts at home—perhaps more—while Germany returns the favor by acting as "trust-buster" for some of our big combinations:

"Aside from the enactment of a special system of discrimination against American imports contained in the new Reichstag tariff bill, the German Government has armed itself with means to fight the Standard Oil trust, the American Sugar Company, the American Tobacco Company, and other American monopolies which have gained a strong footing in German territory. To fight the sugar trust the Reichstag passed a resolution giving the administration power to levy a discriminatory tariff against refined sugar imports and a low tariff on raw sugar, with the avowed purpose of nourishing the home sugar-refining industry. But this is a knife which cuts two ways. The precedent in the United States shows German legislators that this discrimination places German sugar consumers absolutely at the mercy of a distinctly German sugar-refining trust protected by the Government. The same is true of the discrimination against American beef and meats, and apples. To ninety per cent. of the home consumers such discrimination will work disadvantageously owing to the debarment of cheap importations of these supplies."

And worse is yet to come—unless we arrange a reciprocity treaty with Germany; and the Senate record on such treaties makes such an event extremely unlikely. The correspondent says:

"That a number of American industries now thriving in Germany will be utterly crushed out of existence by the operation of the new tariff is a foregone conclusion, unless the Washington Administration consents to arrange reciprocity treaties with Germany. With American wheat imports already declining, it is only a matter of time for Russia to take the lead under a special treaty with Germany when the price of duty on American wheat is raised from 23 to 49 cents per bushel. American corn will be succeeded by Russian and Rumanian corn if those governments make half-way satisfactory tariff treaties, while American corn duty is raised from 10 to 24 cents per bushel. American bacon will be a rarity when forced to pay a duty of 3.90 cents per pound against the present duty of 1.84. American apples will be entirely barred when compelled to pay a duty of $2.40 on each 220 pounds, as against their free admission at present. The resourceful steel manufacturing, electrical, and other kindred interests of Germany will be able to outbid United States competitors successfully with the added duties on these American imports. I personally know of four leading American firms in Berlin which will have to go out of business if the new tariff goes into operation unmodified. At the present time the Berlin chamber of commerce is being organized, composed of Americans in business in Germany, which proposes to draw up an appeal to the United States Government to take steps to prevent such a break by modifying the Dingley rates on German imports. The German Government, despite the kindly assurances of the Kaiser, is determined to offer warfare against the United States tariff system. It will use not only the tariff as a cudgel, but also the power to cancel the existing most-favored-nation clause treaty with the United States, the special rates on American sugar, meats, and other products, and also the differential tariff on the Prussian Imperial Railway, as well as the system of classifying tariff schedules on different kinds of material at the ports of entry. It is a powerful armor, and there are many who predict that Germany will be able to make a hard fight for better tariff concessions from the United States than have been extended heretofore."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MISSISSIPPI is not holding many levees just at present.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

JUDGE (sarcastically): "Did you ever earn a dollar in your life?" Vagrant: "Oh, yes; I voted for your Honor once!"—*Puck.*

AMERICAN politeness is aptly illustrated in the unanimity with which we refer to the steel trust's income as "earnings."—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

A PUMP trust has been organized in England. Every trust ought to carry pumps for a side line—just as a precaution.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MAYBE the President selected the interior of Yellowstone Park as the ideal place in which to make his speech on the Iowa idea.—*The Chicago News.*

IF, as the President declares, we have kept all our promises to the Filipinos, it must be that we didn't promise much.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

JUDGING by Sargent's portrait of President Roosevelt, he doesn't like Sargent, or his excellency was thinking of his negro policy.—*The Houston Chronicle.*

THE most conspicuous feature of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's countenance since the anti-merger decision is the smile that won't come on.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MR. CARNEGIE predicts that North America and Great Britain will one day be one country, but he fails to specify which will be the one.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE great Italian strike has collapsed, too. It is believed that a couple of steamers bound for New York suddenly blew their whistles.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

POLITICIAN: "Congratulations, Sarah, I've been nominated." Sarah (with delight): "Honestly?" Politician: "What difference does that make?"—*The Detroit Free Press.*

GREAT attention is to be paid to the horticultural exhibit at the St. Louis Fair—with a special department for St. Louis and Jefferson City grafting methods, which surpass anything that the Tammany horticulturists have ever been able to do.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES
RED FLAG
DOWN WITH THE SOCIALISTIC TAX LAW
D.B. HILL THE SOCIALIST
D.B. HILL THE DEMOCRAT

THEY NEVER SPEAK AS THEY PASS BY.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE old saying that a stream can rise no higher than its source is transmuted into literary terms by a recent writer, Mr. John M. Berdan, of Toledo, Ohio, who takes the view that literature normally follows the public demand, and that the publisher and bookseller are likely, in the long run, to supply what the people will buy. That we as Americans have not yet developed a great literature he thinks is "a self-evident fact." That the great mass of our people to-day do not know or demand great literature, he holds to be equally apparent. Therefore, he reasons, the first step in literary improvement is to "create a demand" for such literature. He continues (in *The Arena*, April):

"This demand must arise from the people themselves, not as in former ages from any single coterie that leads the people. This is being done in a variety of ways, especially in such work as the university extension courses. The limitation of that, however, is the fact that they deal only with adults whose taste is already formed and on whom at best only a veneer of culture can be laid. To accomplish widespread results we must begin when the mind is as yet untrained—we must begin with the high schools. The vast proportion of future readers can not go to college, but can and do pass one or more years in the high schools; it is here that the demand must be created—the future of American literature rests in the hands of the English teachers of the high school."

Mr. Berdan urges, first of all, that the English teacher should be more carefully chosen and adequately paid. He says on this point:

"Unfortunately, it is here that the average school board determines to economize. There is the hampering conviction that anybody who can teach at all can teach English. A text-book is put into the hands of a raw girl graduate from the normal school, and she proceeds to shove indigestible facts down the throats of her unwilling class. Secretly she herself really prefers the works of Laura Jean Libbey, or Marie Corelli, or Bertha Runkle to those of Shakespeare, or Spenser, or any other passé author. But she realizes that she is paid to teach the reverse of this, and so from the beginning an element of falsehood is introduced. Our class-rooms have too long been the training-ground for literary hypocrisy. The class quickly learns the important distinction between those authors who are 'great' and modern writers who are 'interesting'—to talk about the first but to *read* the second. This they never forget. The idea that Shakespeare can be read for pleasure without being studied for an examination is so foreign to them that for the future they carefully avoid ever disturbing the dust on his leaves. It is good to have read Shakespeare once—it is a bore to read him!"

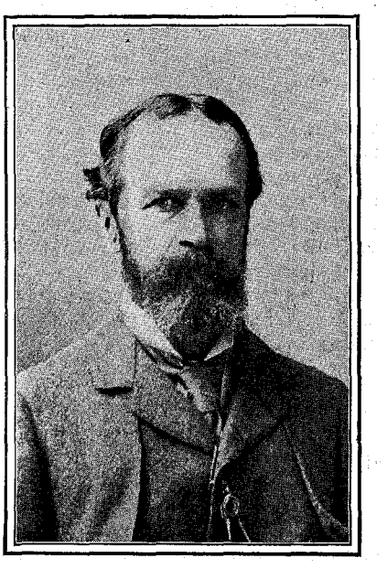
The present high-school course, Mr. Berdan argues, is totally inadequate. Selecting an up-to-date high school in the Middle West, he finds the following system in vogue: The first two years are spent in a drill in rhetoric supplemented by a reading of two of Shakespeare's plays and of certain selected books; the third year is passed in a superficial review of the history of English literature; the fourth year makes no demand on the pupil beyond the production of a single "oration" written out of school hours. Moreover, the pupils who expect to go to college and those who do not are given exactly the same training in English, despite the fact that the high school affords the only opportunity the great majority of the pupils ever have to acquire a love and appreciation for the good in literature. Mr. Berdan concludes:

"This condition is double-edged. If the English teacher in the high school does not rise to the occasion, he sins not only negatively but positively; he has not only failed to give the love that he should, but he has given a distaste for the beautiful—which is harmful. It is far better for the boy never to have read any given author than to have read him in such a manner that a dislike is created. A boy's unperverted taste is healthy; it is only in school that he learns to hate what is good. The teacher must feel the very serious problem that confronts him. It is a grave moral responsibility; he may be robbing the lad of something that can never be replaced, and that is none the less valuable from the fact that it can never figure in a law case. It would have been far better for the boy to have spent the time in playing ball and thus improving the body, rather than, cooped up in badly smelling and unventilated rooms, in desecrating and destroying his taste for the great masters.

"The English teacher in the high school has thus a double responsibility—a duty due not only to the class under him but also to the nation at large. The individual pupil should at any cost be led to appreciate what is fine in literature, and by so doing he becomes a factor in the great society for national improvement. The average teacher does not appreciate this. The men on the average school board, themselves the product of the old conditions, do not appreciate this. The pupil grows up with a hearty, altho concealed, dislike for the great writers. He naturally will never appreciate what he has missed except vaguely; his son will go to college. But the popular novel of the day satisfies his literary craving—and *voilà!* our American literature."

THE PH.D. CRAZE.

EMERSON, who did not take his bachelor's degree, because he did not think it worth five dollars, would be regarded with fine scorn to-day if he should venture to apply for a chair in some of our American colleges, to judge from an article by Prof. William James in *The Harvard Monthly*. If an applicant for such a position can not display a Ph.D., we are given to understand, he may as well go back to the farm; these three magical letters outweigh all other considerations. In illustration of this, Professor James (who leads the Harvard faculty in the number and variety of his degrees, being a Doctor of Medicine, Philosophy, Letters, and Laws) relates the case of a brilliant Harvard man who received an appointment to teach English literature in another college before the awful discovery was made by the governors of the institution that he had not the Ph.D. degree. Like the guest without the wedding-garment, he was about to be cast into outer darkness; but he was given a year's respite by the offended governors, at the earnest solicitation of his friends on the Harvard faculty, "on condition that one year later at the furthest his miserably naked name should be prolonged by the sacred appendage," as Professor James puts it. So the candidate divided the time during the next year between teaching English literature and preparing a thesis on a philosophical subject. He received the degree, which signified nothing in regard to his knowledge of English literature, and the stain was wiped out.



WILLIAM JAMES, M.D., PH.D., LITT.D., LL.D.
Who enters protest against the growing homage paid to the degree.

Now the aim of such a college, as Professor James explains, is to dazzle the readers of its catalog with a bewildering galaxy of titles. The parent or student will say to himself: "This must

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be a terribly distinguished crowd—their titles shine like the stars in the firmament; Ph.D.'s, S.D.'s, and Litt.D.'s bespangle the page as if they were sprinkled over it from a pepper caster." This spirit is pure sham, declares Professor James. He continues:

"Will any one pretend for a moment that the doctor's degree is a guaranty that its possessor will be successful as a teacher? Notoriously his moral, social, and personal characteristics may utterly disqualify him for success in the class-room; and of these characteristics his doctor's examination is unable to take any account whatever. Certain bare human beings will always be better candidates for a given place than all the doctor-applicants on hand; and to exclude the former by a rigid rule, and in the end to have to sift the latter by private inquiry into their personal peculiarities among those who know them, just as if they were not doctors at all, is to stultify one's own procedure. You may say that at least you guard against ignorance of the subject by considering only the candidates who are doctors; but how then about making doctors in one subject teach a different subject? This happened in the instance by which I introduced this article, and it happens daily and hourly in all our colleges. The truth is that the Doctor-Monopoly in teaching, which is becoming so rooted an American custom, can show no serious grounds whatsoever for itself in reason. As it actually prevails and grows in vogue among us, it is due to childish motives exclusively. In reality it is but a sham, a bauble, a dodge whereby to decorate the catalogs of schools and colleges."

Then, too, there is a certain class of individuals whose ambition outruns their ability, who feel that their lives can never be happy without the Ph.D.:

"We dangle our three magic letters before the eyes of these predestined victims, and they swarm to us like moths to an electric light. They come at a time of life when failure can no longer be repaired easily and when the wounds it leaves are permanent; and we say deliberately that mere work faithfully performed, as they perform it, will not by itself save them—they must in addition put in evidence the one thing they have not got, namely, this quality of intellectual distinction. Occasionally, out of sheer human pity, we ignore our high and mighty standard and pass them. Usually, however, the standard, and not the candidate, commands our fidelity. The result is caprice, majorities of one on the jury, and on the whole a confession that our pretensions about the degree can not be lived up to consistently. Thus, partiality in the favored cases; in the unfavored, blood on our hands; and in both a bad conscience—are the results of our administration."

The time has come to check this "Ph.D. octopus," as Professor James calls it. He suggests three ways to do it:

"The first way lies with the universities. They can lower their fantastic standards (which here at Harvard we are so proud of) and give the doctorate as a matter of course, just as they give the bachelor's degree, for a due amount of time spent in patient labor in a special department of learning, whether the man be a brilliantly gifted individual or not. Surely native distinction needs no official stamp, and should disdain to ask for one. On the other hand, faithful labor, however commonplace, and years devoted to a subject always deserve to be acknowledged and requited.

"The second way lies with both the universities and colleges. Let them give up their unspeakably silly ambition to bespangle their lists of officers with these doctorial titles. Let them look more to substance and less to vanity and sham.

"The third way lies with the individual student, and with his personal advisers in the faculties. Every man of native power, who might take a higher degree, and refuses to do so, because examinations interfere with the free following out of his more immediate intellectual aims, deserves well of his country, and in a rightly organized community would not be made to suffer for his independence. With many men the passing of these extraneous tests is a very grievous interference indeed. Private letters of recommendation from their instructors, which in any event are ultimately needful, ought, in these cases, completely to offset the lack of the bread-winning degree; and instructors ought to be ready to advise students against it upon occasion, and to pledge themselves to back them later personally, in the market-struggle which they have to face."

The Boston *Transcript* agrees that "America should be the last to welcome any badge of intellectual snobbery," and says:

"We should like to add in support of Professor James's attack on the 'doctor monopoly' two cases which have come to our notice. A young man recently back from a German university with a degree in Sanscrit was offered a position as teacher of French. He knew nothing of French beyond a fair reading knowledge, but he was—save the mark!—a doctor of philosophy.

"President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, said not long ago to a teacher of English at Harvard that she would have no man on the faculty who was not a doctor. His reply should have been a cure for the degree plague which has smitten this otherwise excellent and independent school. He pointed out that she would exclude Professor Kittredge, of Harvard, one of the greatest scholars in the world, who is a sort of Warwick, making doctors of philosophy, but is not a doctor of philosophy himself, and Professor Wendell, who has had more good influence on the teaching of English composition than any one else in America, and Prof. Lewis Gates, a noteworthy modern critic, and Mr. C. T. Copeland, who is the most original and interesting lecturer on English literature at Harvard."

SARGENT AND THE OLD MASTERS.

IN a recent book on "American Masters of Painting," Charles H. Caffin, the art critic of the New York *Sun*, devotes a chapter to John Singer Sargent, and incidentally draws a comparison between Sargent's portraits and those by some of the old masters.

In a brief sketch of Sargent's early life, Mr. Caffin tells us that he has been a favored child of the Muses: he had never anything to unlearn. He was born and spent his youth in Florence, where all around him were the dignity and tender beauty of a city which, perhaps more than any other city in the world, is stimulating to the intellect and refining to the senses. His home life was penetrated with refinement, and he early reached a maturity for which others have to labor long. He was taught in the studio of Carolus-Duran, and at the age of twenty-three painted a portrait of his teacher showing that he had "absorbed his master so thoroughly as to be unconscious of the incidentals of his method and to have grasped only the essentials with such complete assimilation that what he produces is already his own."

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A NEW PORTRAIT OF JOHN S. SARGENT.

The proximity of Mr. Sargent's portrait of Mr. Marquand, in the Metropolitan Museum (New York), to portraits by Titian, Franz Hals, and Velasquez, calls forth the following comparison:

"Among the masters we may feel certain that Sargent will be reckoned as having been one of the most conspicuous figures of his age; but his vogue will rise and dwindle according to the amount of interest felt for the time being in the age which he represented; it will scarcely have that inevitableness of conviction which, when once recognized, must abide. If this forecast is correct, the reason is that Sargent, tho raised above his time, scarcely reveals in his portraits elevation of mind; he has the

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From "American Masters of Painting."

CARMENCITA.

HOMER SAINT-GAUDENS.

Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

TWO CELEBRATED EXAMPLES OF MR. SARGENT'S WORK.

clear eye of the philosopher without his depth and breadth of vision; he has possessed himself of his age and the age has taken possession of him. He swims on its sea with strokes of magnificent assurance, but with a vision bounded by the little surface waves around him; he has not sat upon the cliffs quietly pondering its wider and grander movements.

"So the intimacy revealed in the great majority of Sargent's portraits is of that degree and quality which passes for intimacy in the polite society of to-day—a conformability to certain types of manner and feeling, with interesting little accents of individuality that shall distinguish without too keenly differentiating; traits of style rather than of personality. Sometimes there is even less than this. The subject would seem to have got upon the artist's nerves, interfering with the usual poise of his study, so that he seems to have allowed himself to be sidetracked on to some loopline of the temperament. Occasionally he touches a deeper level of intimacy, as in the portraits of Henschel, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Marquand, and oftentimes in children's portraits, notably in that of Homer Saint-Gaudens. But, for the most part, I believe, it is not the personality of the sitter that attracts us so much as that of the artist, which he has seized upon the occasion to present to us; a personality of inexhaustible facets and of a variety of expression that, for the time being at least, creates an illusion of being all-sufficient.

"What a contrast he presents to Whistler, with whom he shares the honor of being among the very few distinctly notable painters of the present day. Sargent with his grip upon the actual, Whistler in his search for the supersensitive significance, are the direct antipodes in motive. Each started with a justifiable consciousness of superiority to the average taste of his times; but while Whistler, on one side of his character a man of the world, has in his art withdrawn himself into a secluded region of poetry, Sargent, almost a recluse, has delighted his imagination with the seemings and shows of things and with their material significance.

"Is the reason for this merely that success claimed him early and that he has not been able to extricate himself from the golden entanglement, or that deeper one, noticeable in many artists, that their artistic personality is the direct antithesis of that personality by which they are commonly known to the world? Otherwise, this man, with his gift of seeing pictures, with his power of a brush that seems loaded with light rather than with pigment, with his smiting force or tender suggestiveness of expression—what might he not have done had he followed the bent of his mind, a mind stored with culture, serene and reflective? Something, doubtless, less dazzling than his portraits, but more poetical, more mysteriously suggestive, more distinctly creative. As it is, some little studies of Venice, such as 'Venetian Bead Stringers,' come nearer probably to the true spirit of Sargent; to that exquisiteness of fancy which he developed more completely in the study of children lighting lanterns in a garden, 'Carnation Lily, Lily Rose.'"

Mr. Caffin concludes by saying that it is along the line of Sargent's decorations for the Boston Public Library (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 28) and the "Carnation Lily, Lily Rose" pictures that the true Sargent may be discerned. "In them he is giving utterance to himself; in his portraits responding with a certain hauteur to the allurements of his day."

A Maeterlinck Play in Philadelphia.—The statement made in our columns (March 28), that the first Maeterlinck drama seen on the stage in this country was "Pelleas and Melisande," produced last year by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, is called in question by Dr. Matthew Woods, of Philadelphia, who writes to us as follows of a prior presentation of a Maeterlinck play:

"The first time a play of Maeterlinck was given in this country was when the Browning Society of Philadelphia, in May of

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1894, gave the Francis Howard Williams translation of Maeterlinck's 'L'Intruse' with such realistic interpretation that many in the great audience became uncontrollably hysterical and had to be taken out, and the effect produced upon almost the entire audience was so intensely gruesome that even now many can only recall it with shudders. The impression made by that company of non-professional Philadelphia players, through the instrumentality of certain awe-inspiring preliminaries, was that Death—the Intruder—had actually *in propria persona* entered the house and had carried off his victim, while the audience, riveted to their seats, incapable of applause or remonstrance, did not see, but felt him do it. The effect was produced after the manner of the morality plays, with gesture, symbol, and suggestion, but with fewer words. The presentation was a dramatic triumph.

"The Browning Society, which gives a play, always a literary play, by its own members at the close of its season every year on the anniversary of Browning's birth, has produced many notable things in an admirable manner, as, for example, 'The Masque of Comus,' by John Milton; Tennyson's 'Falcon'; 'Gringoire,' with prolog written and spoken by W. Alexander Stout; Ibsen's 'A Doll's House,' with Miss Helen Baldwin in the leading rôle; Molière's 'Les Precieuses Ridicules,' with Mr. Ziegler in the leading rôle; Henry Hanly Hay's 'Night of the Duchess'; 'The Woman's Battle'; Browning's 'Columbus's Birthday'; Rostand's 'Les Romanesques'; and has in preparation for this month G. Bernard Shaw's 'Candida.' Yet in its long list of successful presentations, it has done nothing that was a better representation of the meaning of its author than Maeterlinck's 'L'Intruse,' and which preceded Mrs. Patrick Campbell's performance in America of a Maeterlinck play by some seven years."

BOOKS THAT INFLUENCE CHILDHOOD.

A NUMBER of well-known English writers were recently asked by the editor of *T. P.'s Weekly* (London) to tell the story of the books of their childhood, that is, of the books which impressed them during childhood and remained most vividly in their memories. Appended are a few of the answers received:

Mr. St. Loe Strachey, editor of *The Spectator*:

"I am afraid I can not honestly say that any child's book laid any sort of hold on me in childhood, tho many have done so since. It sounds dreadfully priggish, but the books I remember affecting my mind in childhood, besides the Bible, are Shakespeare, Scott, Milton, and the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' all of which were read to me both by my nurse and my father. I can distinctly remember the effect on my mind of 'Macbeth,' 'Lear,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'Waverley,' 'Paradise Lost,' and the first and second parts of the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"

Mr. G. Lewis Hind, editor of *The Academy and Literature*:

"The stories of my childhood that I remember best are those that were told to me. 1. The stories of Shakespeare's plays told me by my mother in walks through muddy lanes, which always seemed to lead back to Highgate Cemetery. 2. Stories about one-eyed ghosts told me by my father walking home from church on Sunday evenings. Each lighted lamp-post was a new one-eyed ghost. 3. Two fairy tales told me many times by an elder sister. One was called 'The Light Princess,' the other was about another princess who felt a pea through fourteen mattresses. I think it gave her a sleepless night."

Sir Leslie Stephen:

"The only books (other than 'Robinson Crusoe,' etc.) which I remember to have impressed me in early childhood are: 'A Story Without End,' translated by Mrs. Austin from Carové, and 'Grimm's Fairy Tales,' with Cruikshank's illustrations; but I remember the general impression rather than details. I loved them both. I also remember a book called, I think, the 'Excitement' (*i.e.*, I presume, to reading), mainly on account of an edifying narrative telling how a profane person was at last found dead by the roadside, with his hair standing on end, and also with his breeches on and his drawers off, to show who had done it."

Mr. Justin McCarthy:

"I was never, even in my days of childhood, much given to the reading of books especially intended for children. My favorite reading in those far-off years was found in 'The Arabian Nights,' in 'Gulliver's Travels,' in 'Robinson Crusoe,' and, I must add, in Pope's 'Homer's Iliad.' My delight in these books is with me a living memory still."

Mr. Andrew Lang:

Mr. Lang fears that his child's books were grown-up books. He read in childhood "The Arabian Nights," Scott's poems, and Shakespeare.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle:

"I think the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was the book which left most impression upon me. 'Robinson Crusoe,' and, later, 'Alice's Adventures,' stand out also."

A noteworthy feature of the "confessions" printed in the London paper is found in the fact that so many books are mentioned which are utterly unknown to the child-readers of to-day. It is evident that the fashions in child's literature change as in everything else. Mrs. W. E. Holmes, of Aurora, Ill., who contributes to the New York *Book-Lover* (March–April), a remarkable article on the children's books of two or three generations ago, has found that "in a collection of fifty books published for children, from the years 1830 to 1850, most of the stories were written for the purpose of producing in the child's mind a *fear of death!*" She continues:

"In one book is an account of the happy death of William Green, age eleven, in which the intense suffering of death from pneumonia is graphically depicted. In a long dialog, he is asked if he thinks he will get better. 'Oh, no,' he replied. 'I do not *wish* to be better.' In a book of 'Anecdotes,' 1838, a child of five is a 'monitor in the infant school.' 'He sings himself to sleep with a hymn. In the morning he wakes with a hymn, and last night he was at it while asleep; for in his *sleep* he was repeating the ten commandments.' In the same book, a child (who died before he was three years old) gives to his father's glazier a New Testament. 'He directed him to *consider* that striking passage: "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet," quoting the long verse correctly to the end.' No wonder the child died young—most children do in these books. . . . . .

"In 1839, a magazine for children published in New York gave its readers a long story, entitled 'The Churchyard Prattler':

'Bessie Sawyer was between five and six years old, and lived with her mother in a little cottage near the village church. Susan Sawyer, her mother, brought up little Bessie very nicely. She taught her to sew, to knit, and to read. She often read a chapter to Susan while she was washing, ironing, or mending. Susan wanted to convince Bessie that life was uncertain, so she gave her a piece of string, that she might go into the churchyard and measure the little graves!'

"Four pages are devoted to Bessie's prattle to herself, as she goes from mound to mound, and finds what she was sent for.

'Mother says that a great many children die before they are as old as *I* am, and I see that she is right. My *string* tells me that.

'*How odd that I never brought a string here before!*

'Oh, here is another little stone with verses on it. I must read these:

Two little babes this death-bed share;
However young, prepare, prepare.'

"Instead of running home to her mother in a fit of nervous fright, this unnatural little saint goes to visit a little friend who had *wickedly* declared '*she* was going to be an old woman and walk with a stick and wear a mob-cap.' She repeats to her friend the gruesome lines, and exultantly informs her that she can not be sure of living to be an old woman to walk with a stick and wear a mob-cap! It was not uncommon for children to advise children in 1830, at least not in magazines."

Mrs. Holmes concludes:

"We rejoice that Louisa Alcott and Longfellow and hosts of the best writers have devoted their talents to the entertainment and instruction of the children. As all growing things in nature need the sunshine and dew and gentle spring rains, so do these treasures in our homes, our little children, need to be surrounded by the tenderest, most loving care. Of the greatest importance will their first books be to them. A taste for good books will make life a joy, through all the years to come."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

UNDERGROUND WATER ON THE EARTH AND OTHER PLANETS.

ATTENTION has already been directed in these columns to the gradual withdrawal of the earth's surface water to underground channels. In an article in *Cosmos* (March 14), M. Paul Combes calls attention to the fact that the present state of things is only a passing phase of what he calls the earth's "hydrologic evolution," and that this must end in the substitution of an underground for a surface system of drainage. Some of the planets and the moon, he says, are much further advanced than we in this evolution, and their surfaces are practically dry. He notes that our information about our own subterranean watercourses comes largely from the work of the "speleologists" or students of caves, whose investigations were until recently scarcely regarded seriously by scientific men. Says M. Combes:

"The principal service that it [speleology] has rendered to the general science of the globe is certainly that of having directed attention to subterranean hydrology.

"Owing to the explorations and labors of the speleologists, phenomena hitherto unsuspected or imperfectly known have been clearly revealed. We have realized that the general and important fact of the continuous alteration of the face of the earth by the circulation of water holds good not alone for the surface of continents. Underground streams do as much work as surface waters and perhaps more. They act mechanically and chemically; they erode, dissolve, hydrate, and favor a thousand chemical combinations or decompositions; they participate chemically or thermally in a host of geophysical phenomena.

"Caverns, whatever may be their form or extent, are in great part the work of water; and as this work is not one of yesterday, caverns tell us certain interesting details of the hydrologic history of the globe.

"Now one of the most important facts of this history—because it has never ceased to exercise its influence since the cooling of the earth's atmosphere below 100° C. [the boiling-point] allowed the water to pass from the vaporous to the liquid form, and also because it appears to be present in other planets—is that the solid core of the globe is absorbing its surface waters slowly into its depths.

"The fact is general, and it was well established before the birth of speleology.

"Long ago, geologists were struck with the importance of the fact that the oxidized rocks that constitute the outer crust of the globe are not impermeable to the fluids above them. The air traverses them probably in very small quantities only, but the water resulting from infiltration penetrates into the depths of the earth.

"Speleology, while confirming these facts, has also extended them. It shows us the superficial layers absorbing not only the waters of infiltration, but also the running water, so that for a surface network of torrents, rills, and rivers, there tends to be substituted, little by little, a network of underground watercourses and consequently a subterranean hydrologic system.

"Here it will be interesting to note attentively what is going on outside of our own planet, and to ask whether the hydrologic evolution proved to exist here does not also present identical phases elsewhere. . . . . .

"On the planet Mars, which seems to have reached a phase of hydrologic evolution much more advanced than that through which our earth is now passing, the surface waters are now represented only by the polar ice-caps—the sole points favorable to the condensation of the vapors that form snow, glaciers, and ice. In summer, the meeting of the polar ice fills the curious canals used by the Martians (here we are dealing with pure hypothesis) to conduct over the surface of their planet a liquid whose extreme rarity makes it precious. The greater part of the waters of Mars have become subterranean, and consequently they evaporate little, at least insufficiently to form clouds that are perceptible through our best optical instruments.

"The moon, owing to its small size, has gone through its hydrologic evolution in much less time. All its surface waters have now been absorbed into its depths, and at the most its vapors may be able sometimes, on arrival at the surface, to give rise to a light snow-fall. On the other hand, the solar heat must often melt this snow, and to these phenomena are doubtless due the observations that have been made of variations of appearance on the moon's surface.

"If it is so, the hydrologic evolution of our planet tends to pass sooner or later through the successive phases that have brought the planet Mars and the moon to their present state.

"Of course man can delay to a certain point the progress of these phenomena by striving to prevent the underground channels from capturing the surface water.

"For this purpose we may employ reforestation, as has been proposed with reason by M. Martel in a recent communication to the Geological Society of Paris, or any of the other means that technical science has placed at our disposal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HARMONY OF THE HUMAN FORM.

THAT the different parts of the human body possess mutually such harmonic relations that one may be regarded as the counterpart or mold of another is asserted by M. C. Weyher in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*. What he means by this will be seen from the following paragraphs:

"Everybody knows that whenever any limb changes position, certain muscles contract while others extend; to each position corresponds a different exterior form. Now, bearing this fact in mind, cross the arms on the breast or put them behind your back; or stretch them out along the body, seated or upright; or cross the legs, or place one hand on or in the other, or on the head or face; place one finger along another or take hold of any portion of your body; you will always find that the following statement holds true:

"Whatever the position taken may be, provided it be natural, whenever you have placed a protuberance of one limb in a hollow of another, all the other protuberances will find their proper positions and will exactly fill all the hollows of the other limb, and *vice versa;* this is true along the whole length of the limbs and without any deformation or flattening of any part, except in the case of grave defects of form. This is even a method of verifying perfection of form.

"As one limb is placed in contact with another, the muscles by which this act is effected change form progressively and, wonderful to say, when the actual contact takes place, all the protuberances on one limb have assumed the exact form necessary to fill the hollows of the other, and *vice versa.*

"One of the limbs is always and everywhere, as it were, the counterpart or mold of the other, along its whole length and over a greater or less breadth, reducing sometimes to a simple line of contact, but a line that allows no light to pass except the insignificant amount due to wrinkles of the skin or to slight folds under the joints. Thus is explained, in statuary, the well-known superiority of the hand and fingers to other molding-tools.

"That I may be better understood, suppose that you make a plaster mold of your arm in the position that it takes, for instance, when you place your hand on your heart. Then with this mold you make a plaster cast, an exact reproduction, in relief, of your arm in this position. Suppose that you have made separately, in the same manner, a relief of your breast at the point covered by your arm. If then you place the two rigid and indeformable pieces one on the other, in the position indicated, you will see that they exactly coincide, that they touch along their entire lengths without allowing the least light to pass at any point.

"This is true even of the child, whose exact counterpart is found in the arms of its mother, and we may say that if the latter has a beautiful figure, she will contribute largely to the physical perfection of her child; and the more tender she is as a mother, the more this will be the case, for she will turn the child about constantly in all directions to embrace it and press it in her arms, against her breast and on her lap, thus molding it in the purity of her own lines.

"If, in fact, the child has abnormal protuberances or exaggerated hollows, these defects will constantly tend to be corrected and to disappear under the pressure of the mother's figure,

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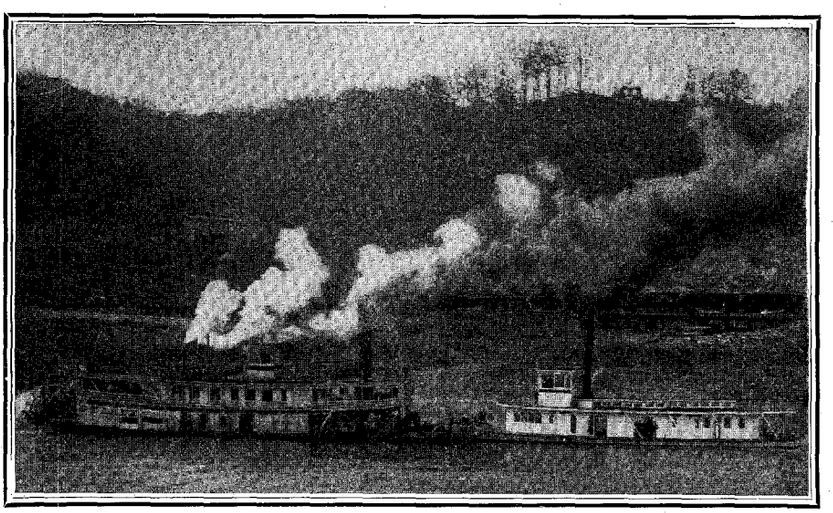
whose flesh possesses much greater solidity than the tender flesh and frame of the young infant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A UNIQUE TEST OF TWO STEAMBOATS.

HOW two river-boats of different types were recently tested by a sort of inverted tug-of-war—the boats pushing against each other bow to bow—is told in *Marine Engineering* (April). Says the writer:

"There are many ways of making tests of steam-vessels with steam-engine indicators, thermometers, water-meters, pyrometers, patent logs, etc., but the most unique and practical test of towboats that has come to our notice is that of the stern-wheel steamer *D. T. Lane* and the twin-screw towboat *James Rumsey*, which was made in the Kanawha River, opposite Charleston, W. Va., on March 7.

"The Ward Engineering Company, Charleston, has just completed for the Government a new type of towboat, christened the *James Rumsey*. The vessel is so entirely different from all other craft on the river that steamboat men felt confident that she would be a failure. The stern-wheel has been the feature of Western river steamboats ever since steam was first used on these waters, and very little change has been made. So, when the *Rumsey* appeared with a new type of engines and without the stern-wheel, her ultimate failure was confidently predicted. She had two sets of quadruple-expansion engines with cylinders 7, 10, 14, and 20 inches in diameter by 12 inches stroke, and is supplied with steam by a Ward boiler.



PUSHING TEST OF TWO KANAWHA RIVER STEAMBOATS.
The new type against the old.
Courtesy of *Marine Engineering* (New York).

"The hull is 120 feet long, 22 feet beam, 4 feet 6 inches deep, and has a mean draft of 28 inches. She was found to give most excellent results in towing and swinging barges on the river, but her superiority to the old type was not recognized until the test above mentioned.

"The *Lane* stopped on her way down the river with a large tow, moored the barges to the shore, and stood out in midstream to await her small antagonist. The latter came out to meet her and the bows of the two vessels were lashed together as shown in the engraving, as it had been previously decided to make a pushing and pulling contest.

"In the first contest the *Lane* was on the upstream side and had the current and wind in her favor. The engines on both vessels were started at the same moment and run at full speed ahead. Gradually the larger boat pushed her small, impudent foe downstream a few hundred feet, but at a speed not as fast as the current. Then the relative position of the two contesting vessels was changed, the *Rumsey* being on the upstream side, and the test was repeated, this time the *Rumsey* driving her antagonist before her at a greater speed than she had herself been pushed downstream. It was, however, in the pulling contest that the smaller craft demonstrated her superiority in a still greater manner. When the engines of the two vessels were reversed, the *Rumsey* pulled the larger vessel at a fair speed."

The picture brings out strikingly the difference between the old type of boat with its large hull, ponderous stern-wheel, and general appearance of strain and exertion, and the new type with its twin screws, water-tube boilers, and noiseless running. It takes no prophet, says the paper from which we have just quoted, to foresee that the old type will be eventually displaced by the new.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC MYSTERY.

THE photographic plate is making a name for itself as a revealer of things and forces hitherto unknown. By its means, it will be remembered, Professor Roentgen discovered his now celebrated rays, and it has also brought to light several other forms of radiation, some accepted by the scientific world, others regarded still as more or less apocryphal. Now a German physicist describes a curious action that he is not yet able to explain, by which chemical changes, alterations of temperature, etc., can be clearly registered on the sensitive plate. In a note "on a remarkable phenomenon of radiation," the *Revue Scientifique* (February 7) describes this as follows:

"It has often been observed that photographic plates show, in darkness, under the action of certain metals or organic bodies, a very sensible darkening, attributed by Russell to the chemical effect of peroxid of hydrogen. . . . Altho this experimenter shows that the effect is capable of traversing a number of solid and liquid bodies, he does not admit the existence of a true radiation, but asserts that the phenomenon depends on the progressive formation of peroxid, due to water or camphor contained in these bodies.

"Nevertheless, many facts seem to contradict this interpretation. In the first place, a transmission is observed in the case of very thin layers of metal. Again, the effect in question is not diminished when the surrounding vapors are removed as much as possible, by means of a current of air. So M. L. Graetz, in an article published in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift*, makes the hypothesis that this blackening is due to an emission of particles of unknown nature.

"The author notes a similar phenomenon which is very striking. When, in absolute darkness, a photographic plate is exposed to the action of hydrogen peroxid, by placing the sensitized face several centimeters above the liquid, and there is placed on the opposite side of the plate a metallic object of some marked form, such as a copper cross, the plate will present, after development, the image of the metal object, altho this is not in the path of the rays—a bright image on a dark ground. This 'retrograde' image is observed even when we interpose certain other bodies between the metal and the plate. Liquids, for example, instead of preventing these phenomena, sometimes strengthen them; we must thus attribute to them a specific action, characteristic of each. In a general way, these phenomena are accentuated when a chemical reaction occurs between the metal and the interposed liquid. The author has succeeded in this way in registering automatically chemical reactions by means of a photographic process.

"The smallest differences of temperature would seem to affect these images, the warmest part of the plate taking a lighter tint than those where the temperature is lower. These images therefore furnish an extremely sensitive indication of the thermal state of the plate.

"The author is not able to point out the seat of these pheno-

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mena. All that he can say is that they are not due to the direct action of the vapors of hydrogen peroxid, oxygen, or ozone, not to the effect of negative ions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO FORESTS REGULATE THE FLOW OF RIVERS?

IT has long been a favorite argument with those who are trying to prevent the total destruction of our forests that the floods on our great rivers are chiefly or largely due to the removal of trees in swampy regions where the streams rise. The idea has been that spongy or swampy land shaded by trees holds the water and prevents it from running off too quickly. This idea is now pronounced a fallacy by *Engineering News*. Says this paper, editorially:

"We heartily favor the extension of forest culture and forest preservation, but every claim that such work can solve the problem of flood prevention does harm, since it creates opposition to plans for treating the broad subject of river regulation on sound engineering lines.

"Briefly stated, the fact is that forests do not increase rainfall, and while they distribute the run-off from a given area over a somewhat longer period than would be occupied if the same area were clear land, this conservation of the flow is chiefly of importance in increasing the low-water flow and not in diminishing flood heights. Further, this effect is of practical importance only on small streams. In the case of large rivers it is too trivial to be noticeable. This is not mere theory, but actual fact, established by multitudes of observations. The floods of the Ohio and the Mississippi appear from historical records to have been as great when the forests on their head-waters were practically untouched by the ax as they are at the present day. It is true that the recorded flood heights of the lower Mississippi have increased with each great flood for several years; but this is due to the fact that the river is now confined to its channel by levees instead of being permitted to spread over the entire width of the bottom lands.

"In New York, recently, a movement has been started to establish a scientific system of river regulation under control of the State. In the report of the State Water-Storage and Flood-Prevention Commission, made up of eminent engineers, it was stated that no work which the State could undertake would be productive of such enormous benefits. Yet the movement in the present legislature to continue the work of the commission has met with great opposition from men whose chief plea has been that the proper remedy for flood prevention was restoration of the forests. It is fortunate, indeed, that this is not the case, for, if it were, the floods in our watercourses would have to continue their annual devastation unchecked. It would be out of the question to take great areas of land from productive agriculture and devote it to forestry.

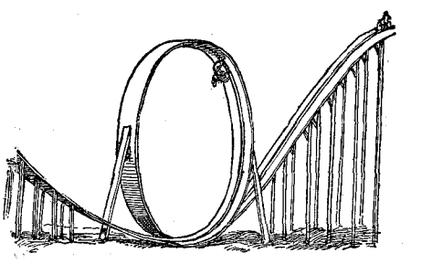
"The fact is that the work of river regulation, while it is a field of which the public knows nothing, is no new field to the engineer. In the thickly settled countries of Europe, where every scrap of land has a value, it was long ago found necessary to protect the lands along the water-courses from injury by floods or erosion, and this not merely through towns and cities, but along the entire course of the stream. In this country only a small beginning has been made in this direction; but it is certain to become an important field of work for the engineer."

The Images that Precede Sleep.—The images that sometimes appear before the eyes at the moment when one is going to sleep have recently been studied by M. Delage, a French psychologist, who names them "hypnagogic images." Says *La Nature* in describing his observations:

"These images are seen to form themselves very clearly at the moment before sleep when the consciousness of perceptions is still distinct. They appear with perfect definition, isolated on a dark background. They must be distinguished from hallucination, for the subject is conscious of the subjective character of the image. M. Delage observes that hypnagogic images have not been studied by the philosophers, whence have arisen contradictory ideas of their nature. Some have regarded them as formed on the retina, others as formed in the mind. Now, as M. Delage observes, retinal images are characterized by the fact that they move when the eye is displaced. He has observed hypnagogic images and has proved that they follow the movement of the eyes; therefore they must be retinal. When they have disappeared, they have a retinal substratum called the autoptric glimmer. This glimmer appears when one shuts the eyes in darkness; it forms colored patches that change place and are of indefinite form. At the moment of sleep the nervous images susceptible of appearance in dreams have their seat in the cerebrum; then the glimmers pass away. They blend with the brain images and serve to exteriorize them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"LOOPING THE LOOP."

THAT this practical illustration of centrifugal force is by no means new is shown by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 28). The feat, as performed on a bicycle by an American, has been making quite a sensation in Paris, and the author of the article above mentioned calls attention to the fact that America is responsible only for the cycling part of the feat; as performed in a car running on rails it is more than half a century old. Says the writer:

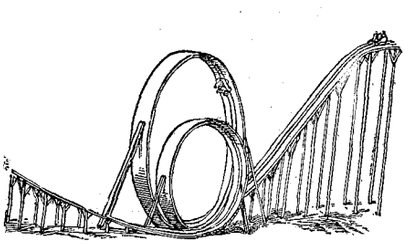


LOOPING THE LOOP ON A BICYCLE.

"The only thing specially new is the use of the bicycle in this sport, which makes it, to be sure, a very reckless one; but the same thing in a small wagon has been done numerous times during the last half-century—about 1850, at the Paris Hippodrome, and then at the Barrière de l'Étoile, near the Arch of Triumph, to the great joy of the children, and also of their parents.

"At this period the game was also in the fashion, and it seems impossible that it should have been so completely forgotten; it had sufficient popularity to serve as the model for a toy that was to be found on the shelves of all self-respecting dealers.

"We are told that this sport originated even earlier, about 1846, at Havre, with a M. Clavière, who had calculated all its elements. The inclined plane, starting from a high platform, forming a loop at the bottom of its course, and then rising to a second platform less elevated than the starting-point, was provided with side-pieces to guide the wheels of a small car, which, left to itself, made the journey, obeying the laws of gravity and of centrifugal force. At first it carried only bags of sand. Later an amateur was found, and at Havre, as at Paris, the traveler was seen to go over the course head downward.



A TOY LOOP THE LOOP.

"The sport has been resuscitated in the United States, and has had great success: not only professionals made the trip, but also the public, even women, who are always on the lookout for new sensations. As a matter of fact, nothing is less dangerous than this exercise; if things are arranged so that the car can not be derailed, it would be impossible to fall even if one wished to do so. At the critical moment, the centrifugal force fixes the passengers to their seats with more energy than gravity usually does.

"In fact, the sport finally became apparently somewhat monotonous and to give it more spice another loop was added to the first.

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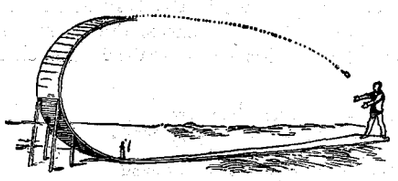
It is asserted that there are now courses containing three of them in succession. In this case the loops must be smaller and smaller as the car goes on.

"It must be seen that nothing is easier than to make a trip on a track of this kind—but some hardihood is required to make one on a bicycle. Then there is no guide possible . . . a simple black mark in the middle of the path indicates the road, and it is the rider's business not to swerve from it, no matter what his speed and what his position — inclined or completely reversed. . . . To amateurs before indulging in this sport a word of caution may be given; they should not forget that it is necessary to have an average speed of 60 kilometers [37 miles] an hour, and perhaps of 100 [62 miles] at the critical point of the descent.



RETURN BALL BOWLING.

"For timid folk there is a less brilliant but more reasonable method of utilizing centrifugal force—the game of return-ball bowling.

"The extremity of the alley in this game is turned back in an appropriate curve. Only one pin is used. If the bowler overturns it, the movement of the ball is checked; if he misses it, the ball keeps on, follows the terminal semi-loop, leaves it at a tangent, describes a parabola, and falls at the feet of the player or into his hands. Or it may hit him in the face if he shows as much lack of skill at the return of his projectile as in its delivery."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HARMFUL DRUGS IN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

THAT many widely advertised and generally used medicines depend largely for their action on morphin and similar drugs is charged by Dr. J. B. Mattison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in *The Medical News* (April 4). Dr. Mattison warns us against what he asserts is "the danger involved in the lawless sale—lawless because not safeguarded by law—of the many nostrums in which morphin and cocain play the largest part for harm." He goes on to say:

"As a nation largely neurotic—both ancestral and acquired—we offer an inviting field to venders of such wares, who ply their trade with a vigor worthy a better cause, and with result of which we must make note if we would conserve the best interest of many whose well-being is given to our care. It goes without saying that the larger, by far, number of the many nostrums—nervines, antineuralgic pills, powders, tablets, and liquids—so much heralded and lauded for relief of pain and nervous unrest, have morphin as their active part. And this 'part' in some is not small. In one, largely advertised, there is one-eighth grain in each teaspoonful. The risk of morphinism, in certain persons, from that amount is large; in fact, a smaller, in a highly nervous patient, on whom it acts kindly, will create the disease. A ten-years' case of morphinism, under my care, seven years ago, had its rise in a one-sixteenth grain daily dose.

"Even larger risk of inebriety obtains in using the various nostrums containing cocain, so much lauded for the relief of coryza and other nasal ills. In the form of catarrh snuffs and solutions, its power for harm is far greater than when taken by mouth; in fact it ranks almost—or quite—with its subdermic effect, by virtue of the highly absorptive nasal mucous membrane, and its nearness to the brain, making its seductive power and ill effect on mental health specially prompt and pernicious. One of these nostrums contains 1⅞ per cent. cocain—two per cent. is the strength often used for anesthesia—and any 'cure' having that amount is dangerous. Insanity is certain, if its use be continued."

Dr. Mattison tells us that the abuse of cocain arising from its use in colds or catarrh is very common, and that many wrecks are the result. He concludes:

"Such the situation. What the need? This:

"An act making it illegal to sell morphin or cocain except per prescription, and the prescription not to be refilled, save by order of attending physician.

"A law compelling the maker of every nostrum to print the formula on wrapper, and those containing morphin or cocain, the amount of the drug in each dose. America is behind the times as to what could and should be done to avert this ill. The American Association for the Cure of Inebriety can, and it is to be hoped will, make earnest effort along this line, and so effectively safeguard one phase of the public weal."

HOW DOES ELECTRICITY KILL?

THAT electric currents of high and low tension cause death in a different manner would appear from a recent report made by Dr. F. Battelli, of the University of Geneva, upon the nature of the effects which cause death from electric shock. Says *The Electrical Review*, in an abstract of an article from *The Mechanical Engineer* (London):

"Currents at a pressure of about 12,000 volts or more kill by inhibition of the nerve-centers and arrested respiration. The heart continues to beat with energy, and is only arrested by asphyxia, causing great arterial pressure. In such cases the animal may, in general, be restored by artificial respiration. On the other hand, currents of low tension, not exceeding 120 volts, and passing from the head to the feet, kill by producing paralysis of the heart, and the animal continues to breathe for some time after becoming unconscious. These low-tension currents apparently stop the heart by causing irregular contractions, thus disturbing its rhythm. Dr. Battelli and Professor Prevost have made the discovery that high-tension currents are capable of restoring the action of a heart that has been arrested by a low-tension current; but as the application, to be successful, must be made not more than fifteen or twenty seconds after the arrest of the heart's action, it is hardly likely to prove valuable as a practical restorative. The path traversed by the current in passing through the body is a matter of great importance. The most dangerous is from one hand to the other, because the resistance of this path is low, and because the current passes near the heart. Hence it is a good rule for workmen and others handling live conductors to use but one hand. An important rule to observe in rescuing a person in contact with a live wire, and when it is impossible to cut off the current, is to push the victim off with one foot. Even should the current pass from one foot to the other through the rescuer, the resistance of the path is considerable, and as the current does not pass near the heart serious injury is not likely to result."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT has been suggested," says *Engineering*, "that the energy evolved by radium is merely picked up by it from the space surrounding the salt, and transformed into the heat observed. This, however, does not seem probable, tho we note that it has the support of Sir William Crookes, since such a transformation would appear to involve a contradiction of the well-established principle of the degradation of energy. So far as is known, the only stores of energy available for such a purpose are of the low-grade type, which would have to be converted into high-grade energy to give rise to the observed phenomenon; and, so far as is known, every transformation of energy naturally occurring takes place in the opposite direction to this."

"THERE has never been a time," says an editorial writer in *The Medical News*, "when the overproduction of the masses did not threaten to overwhelm the classes, and when the philosophers did not grieve that those who were most competent to lead the race were not the foremost to reproduce their own kind. And yet, in spite of ominous predictions, society has risen to successive heights of civilization. The law that governs the rise of nations is like the law of convection currents. As new molecules are constantly carried up to the energized point of steam, so are the ranks of climbers in the world of men continually rising to positions of power. Those who have reached the top do more than merely reproduce their kind. They transmit their energy, and it is thus that they truly reproduce themselves. What tho college graduates do not replace themselves in their universities by their own sons! They have filled their places a hundred times by their influence, their teaching, and their vitalized energy."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME ASPECTS OF MORMONISM.

IN cases where prejudices are involved, it is difficult to justly estimate the qualities of an alien people. The contact of the average Gentile with the Mormons is such as to emphasize the dark side of their influence, and to depreciate the remarkable character of their achievements. So at least thinks Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, who contributes to *Harper's Monthly* (April) an account of some social and religious aspects of Mormonism. He points out that this despised religion already claims the allegiance of upward of four hundred thousand people, and that in seventy years the Mormons have transformed what was apparently a desert waste into a fertile and fruitful country. He says further:

"We find in Mormonism, to a larger degree than I have ever seen in any other body of people, an illustration of the individual who is willing to sacrifice himself for the whole, and it is a religious sanction which impels him to do so. On the other hand, the interests of the future are ever held in mind, and to them the present is subordinated, the final goal being the millennium, and the setting up of the kingdom of the Lord in Jackson County, Missouri; for it is there that the great restoration is to take place.

"So far as I can judge from what I have seen, the organization of the Mormons is the most nearly perfect piece of social mechanism with which I have ever, in any way, come in contact, excepting alone the German army. The Mormons, indeed, speak of their whole social organization as an army, the reserve being those at home, and the fighting force being the missionaries in the field. We have faith, authority, obedience, operating through this marvelous social mechanism and touching life at all points, inasmuch as the Mormon creed recognizes no interest as external to the church, and regards church and state as actually one."

So closely bound together, indeed, is the religious and economic life of the Mormons that work under the guidance of the church is considered a religious act, and Mormon leaders have never hesitated to summon their followers to purely social duties. Says Professor Ely:

"Brigham Young, acting always under the guidance of the Lord, as he claimed, directed in detail works calculated to convey a common benefit. On Sunday, preaching in any settlement, such as Provo, for example, he might say, 'To-morrow I want one hundred men and fifty teams to meet and work on the irrigating-ditch.' Or the forces might be rallied for the construction of a road into a canyon of the mountains. Generally, but not always, an account was kept of the work of each one, and if it was for an irrigating-ditch he was given a corresponding interest in the ditch. But the water was connected with the land, and the ditches were owned by the farmers. They were cooperative undertakings which were part and parcel of agriculture."

Even to-day the Mormon Church dominates commercial life in Utah. One of the largest concerns in Salt Lake City is entitled "Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution," and its motto is: "Holiness unto the Lord." The church has many financial interests, and the president of the church is, as such, president of many important corporations, which serve to a greater or less extent the interest of the general cause. Professor Ely continues:

"It is also true that, even at the present time, industry and thrift are inculcated as cardinal duties. This holds generally. A Wyoming teacher says: 'I have never seen either a lazy Mormon or one who is considered a pauper. To be engaged in productive industry, however humble, is a cardinal principle of Mormonism. Since early marriages and large families are the rule in that locality [Wyoming], the majority of Mormon families are poor. In many cases the mother, or mothers, and older children help earn the living, while still smaller children attend to the household duties and care for the babies. The church makes it the duty of parents to see that the children learn a trade. Tho habits of industry are instilled by precept and example, the wise admonition of the church is often neglected.'

"What is asserted by this teacher finds confirmation in their hymns—and it may be observed that in studying any strange people it is always well to examine their songs as self-revealing expressions of the inner life. In the Latter-Day Saints' Sunday-school hymn-book we find, for example, the hymn 'The Bees of Deseret,' in which diligence is praised, the chorus reading as follows:

> Workers are we: no idlers here
> Shall live among our busy, happy band;
> We gather honey all the year,
> And plenty can be found on every hand.

"Nevertheless, the experience of the teacher quoted was exceptional, and can not be regarded as a safe generalization based on wide observation."

Professor Ely takes an optimistic view of the solution of the Mormon marriage problem. He writes on this point:

"Every one who has been in Utah and the surrounding country knows that polygamy is still practised, and that practically no effort is made to conceal it. On the other hand, it is certain that very few new polygamous marriages are contracted in the larger centers. It is asserted, however, by the Gentiles, that in Mormon settlements thirty or forty miles away from the railway, plural marriages are still contracted. Moreover, no Mormon claims that the views of the church respecting the righteousness of polygamy have changed. It would seem probable, however, that as time goes on, and as a generation of people grow up under the influences of monogamy, the actual forces in the church against plural marriages will be so strong as in themselves to prevent their reintroduction."

AN ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO "PRACTICAL" CHRISTIANITY.

THE Young Men's Christian Association is pronounced by a recent observer "the strongest, largest manifestation of enlightened, practical, strenuous Christianity in the United States, and probably in the world." An organization whose sole business is to make men better, and which has, according to its last report, property worth $30,000,000 and a membership of 300,000 young men and boys, certainly deserves investigation. Mr. Raymond Stevens, a writer in *The World's Work* (April), gives a most interesting account of the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association in a single city, Greater New York. We summarize as follows:

The West Side branch has one of the best equipped buildings in the city, and a membership of more than 3,500. About 1,500 are not church-members, and of the rest one-half are Roman Catholics. Twelve hundred men belong to the physical department and take regular exercise. Besides the usual class-work, boxing, wrestling, and fencing are taught. Last year 111 entertainments and lectures were given with a total attendance of 21,000, also 210 religious meetings with an attendance of 30,000. Such eminent churchmen and laymen as Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Rainsford, Jacob Riis, and Col. Leonard Wood were among the speakers. Some of the Sunday meetings in Carnegie Hall were the largest meetings for men alone ever held in New York city. The Association runs a free employment bureau. The West Side, the Bowery, and the Twenty-third Street branches last year secured 3,766 situations.

The Twenty-third Street branch not long ago opened a successful day-school which will probably be imitated in other branches. It has nearly one hundred students, and is really a thorough business college open to members at a merely nominal cost—for $3.50 is about the average fee for all Association courses.

The Brooklyn Naval Building, opened last May through the generosity of Miss Helen Gould, is probably the finest inexpensive club in the world. Besides the usual facilities, it has range, pool- and billiard-tables, a barber-shop, a ca

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and a large number of storage-lockers. The sailors pay a large part of the running expenses themselves, and they do not have religion thrust upon them. The men seen about the Naval Building are older, hardier, and, if rougher, also more virile than the usual Young Men's Christian Association man. They look as if they could fight better than they could pray. The religious work is mostly done by individual efforts, rather than by general exhortation. Any sailor may become a member, irrespective of religion or lack of it. Moreover, the building with all its advantages is open to any enlisted man, whether a member or not.

"The railroad branches in New York do little educational and religious work, as the members are practically all transients. The men who drop into the buildings for a few minutes' loaf, or a dinner, or for a bath and a sleep, represent the rank and file of railroad men, and not the few religiously inclined. From sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the men available join. More than half are Roman Catholics. "We don't preach men away," said a railroad branch secretary. "There have been Young Men's Christian Associations that ran their religious work so far into the ground that not only the Catholics but every self-respecting man got out. But here I never knew a man to keep away on account of the religious part. Two left because we were 'too worldly.' We have many earnest Christians, and we do our best work quietly and by personal touch."

Recently the Young Men's Christian Association has begun to establish what are known as industrial branches. Says Mr. Stevens:

"There are five industrial branches now actually running: one in the iron mills at Lorain, Ohio; one at Stamps, Ark., in a lumber-mill; one at Atlanta, Ga., also in a lumber-mill; one at Wilmerding, Pa., in the Westinghouse Electric Works, and one at Proctor, Vt., for the marble-workers. Here 217 men joined the first week without solicitation; and a night-class contains forty Hungarians. Since January 1 the committee in charge of the industrial department has received applications either from the men or the employers in fourteen plants, some the largest in the country, representing eight industries. The Association secretary or agent goes directly to the men, and if he can get enough to agree to form a branch to insure its success from the point of view of numbers, he raises what money he can from the men before he calls on the company to subscribe. In this field lies perhaps the greatest opportunity of the Young Men's Christian Association, and it has begun vigorously to cultivate it."

The Outlook chronicles in a recent issue the growth and present prosperity of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association:

"The Chicago Association has nearly 4,900 members, who paid for their dues and privileges last year over $72,000—certainly an important sum. Less than one-third of the entire membership represents Protestant Church affiliation. The Chicago Association occupies a thirteen-story building valued at $1,600,000, the rental from which helps to support the organization. Over two thousand young men go to the building daily, seven hundred of these visiting the gymnasium and natatorium. Over seventeen hundred students were taught last year in the evening-school. In the summer one of the finest athletic fields about Chicago is conducted by the Association; its athletes take rank with the best in the country, and stand for honorable amateur athletics. The noon prayer-meeting, established by the late D. L. Moody when president of the Chicago Association, averages over fifty men throughout the year, and has not omitted its daily service for over forty years. Last year, out of over twenty-five hundred men applying for employment, nearly a thousand situations were found through the Association bureau. While the Chicago Association is the largest in the world, it does not limit its influence to its membership. Fully twice the number of its members attend its social gatherings, thus being influenced in a practical and helpful way toward proper manhood and citizenship."

The same paper goes on to comment:

"Whether in Mexico or Chicago or Shanghai, the work of the Young Men's Christian Association has changed in character from its somewhat pietistic attitude of three and four decades ago to a broader, wiser, more practical and rational plan. The work of the Young Men's Christian Association as its exists to-day inculcates a spirit of manly Christianity in all departments of life."

WHAT ASSYRIOLOGY HAS DONE FOR THE BIBLE.

THE views of the radical wing of the modern school of Assyriology, as voiced by Delitzsch, have such a revolutionary appearance to all who hold the traditional views of the Scriptures, that it is something of a surprise to be assured by so excellent an authority as Professor Kittel, of Leipsic, the present occupant of the chair held by the elder Delitzsch, that the Biblical basis has been vastly strengthened, not weakened, by the excavations in the Tigris and Euphrates valleys. This he does in a pamphlet entitled "Die Babylonischen Ausgrabungen und die Biblische Urgeschichte," which, in the great flood of literature on the Babel-Bibel problem, is one of the few contributions to the discussion that has attracted the marked attention of both sides, and promises to have permanent value. We quote from this pamphlet the following views and statements of fact:

In the light of the lessons of history, there need be no fear but that the eventual outcome of the Assyriological and Babylonian finds will add to the dignity and claims of the Scriptures. A little more than a generation ago it was regarded as the essence of critical and historical wisdom to discredit the story of the siege and even of the existence of Troy. When a plain layman, Schliemann, undertook with spade and pick to hunt for the evidence of the historical character of Homer's epic, he was ridiculed most thoroughly by the official representatives of classical lore. But the overwhelming evidence unearthed by Schliemann turned this ridicule into warm commendation.

Again, it was at that time almost an axiom among philologists that there was no such historical character as Minos. Now the palace and throne of that great king have been unearthed in Crete. Even King Midas, of Phrygia, was declared to be a myth; now the Assyrian inscriptions have told us that he was one of the great kings of the eighth pre-Christian century. Everywhere and in every direction the darkness of earliest Greek history has been lifted, and the same is becoming true of the Orient.

The evidences that the excavations in Bible lands have brought forth already justify the expectation that the skilfully reconstructed subjective history of Israel, as taught by the modern school, will have to be in all of its essentials unlearned again. Some years ago the great Ewald uttered the pronunciamento that the names of the patriarchs were not those of historical characters, but of certain tribes, and that the story of the patriarchs was the later history of later generations projected into the earlier ages. Indeed, none of the earlier records of the Old Testament were regarded as historically reliable, since the evidence for the existence of writing at so early an age could not be furnished. The fact that in the days of the Judges and of Saul (which were regarded as the earliest "historical" period in Israel) the civilization and religion of Israel were at a low ebb, was regarded as conclusive evidence that before that period there could not have been a higher state of culture. These are substantially the views of the advanced school at the present day. Now comes the spade of the Assyriologist and brings to the light of day data that stand in bold contrast to these conclusions. The search for evidence of a low state of culture in the earliest period has been in vain; the very opposite was the case. Whatever the excavator finds shows a higher and higher condition in this respect. From the earliest pre-Semitic period of Babylon we possess Sumarian finds of exceptional beauty, dating back to the fourth pre-Christian millennium. Hilprecht has found two bronze gazelle heads from this time that will compare favorably with the best productions of modern art. The later period of Babylonian civilization never attained to the state of the earliest in this regard.

All this shows that the hypothesis as to the crude civilization of earliest Israel can not be maintained in the light of historical parallels. The age of the Judges was evidently a period of decay and was preceded by one of higher and deeper culture, as is depicted in the Old Testament. This is further evidenced by

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the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, that prove the existence of literature and a high degree of culture in Palestine and the surrounding countries as early as 1400 B.C. In the light of these facts, it would be remarkable, not if Israel had a literature as early as the days of Moses, but if it had not had.

Even in smaller details, the cuneiform finds confirm the older statements of the Scriptures. The wedging in of smaller nomadic tribes into old civilized districts is now known to have been of frequent occurrence, and the story of the patriarchs to whom these things are ascribed is accordingly in harmony with historical parallels. Indeed, in so far as actual facts have been gleaned from these diggings, these have only helped and not harmed genuine Biblical research.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TENDENCIES IN THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE ritualistic crisis in England, which we chronicled in these pages last week, is mirrored in several significant tendencies in this country. A few days ago it was announced from Boston that the Rev. Samuel Macpherson, a ritualist rector in that city, had left the Protestant ministry and received conditional baptism into the Roman Catholic Church. During the Lenten season the "Fathers of the Holy Cross," with the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, son of the bishop of Central New York, as superior, have been conducting a mission in New York city on lines similar to those followed by the Roman Catholic Paulist and Jesuit missionaries. A new "Roman" party in the Episcopal Church is also making its influence felt, and publishes a monthly organ, *The Lamp*, at Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y. This last-named paper is edited by the Rev. Spencer Jones, author of "England and the Holy See," and is frankly committed to a policy of "reunion" with Rome. Mr. Jones takes the view that there are four parties in the Anglican Church, viz., "An Anglo-Catholic party, a school of Protestant Evangelicalism, a school of Rationalism, and, in more recent times, a Roman school." This "Roman" school is the one to which *The Lamp* gives allegiance, and its position is stated in an editorial entitled "Who is the Author of Division?" We quote as follows

REV. W. L. ROBBINS, OF ALBANY,
The new Dean of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary.
Courtesy of *The Churchman*.

"Protestants who glory in their sectarian divisions, yes, and Anglicans who glory in their separation from the Apostolic See, glory in their shame! . . . Wherein lies the remedy save to acknowledge the error our fathers made four hundred years ago and by concerted action to take the necessary measures which will in due time heal our schisms and make us Catholics indeed by reconciling us to the Universal Father of Christendom and reuniting us with the Holy Roman Church, the Mother and Mistress of all churches, in which resides the seat of supreme authority, the center of Catholic unity, the Chair of the Blessed Apostle Peter, to whom our Lord said: 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' . . . . . .

"The *Terminus ad Quem* of the Oxford Movement seems to us to be by logical and divine necessity the resubmission of the English church to the supreme authority of the Holy See, and God's way of accomplishing this is to multiply the Catholics within the Anglican fold until they fully 'possess the sanctuary' and are able to redeliver the keys of the kingdom wrested by force from him into the hands of St. Peter, to whom our Lord originally gave them."

With the same issue of *The Lamp* is given a "Rosary League Leaflet," telling "how to say the rosary," and suggesting the following prayers:

"I salute thee, Holy Mary, Daughter of God the Father, and entreat thee to obtain for us a devotion like thine own to the most sweet Will of God.

"Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

"I salute thee, Virgin Mother of God the Son, and entreat thee to obtain for us such union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus that our own hearts may burn with love of God and an ardent zeal for the conversion of souls. Hail Mary, etc.

"I salute thee, Immaculate Spouse of God the Holy Ghost, and entreat thee to obtain for us such yielding of ourselves to the Blessed Spirit that we may never grieve Him in thought, word, or deed, but in all things He may direct and rule our hearts. Hail Mary, etc."

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes of the new movement:

"This Roman party is no insignificant or negligible quantity, but is fast growing in adherents all over the world. The previous number of *The Lamp* had contributions not only from this country but from well-known Anglican clergy in England and even in Japan. The Rev. Arthur Lloyd, of Tokyo, tells us that to emphasize his belief in the necessity of a return to union with the Holy See he has begun to pay Peter's Pence, sending his annual contribution to Rome like a good Catholic." [Since this statement was made, a cable has been sent by the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions in this country to the bishop of Tokyo, demanding an "immediate investigation" of Mr. Lloyd's case. The result is that the clergyman in question has resigned his position as president of St. Paul's College, Tokyo.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

The New York *Sun* says editorially:

"Undoubtedly, this revolution, so openly proceeding with a view to 'resubmission to the Holy See,' engages the outspoken support of only a very small part of the ritualists, but, probably, of secret favor it has more. . . . . .

"The end the 'Roman' party is working for is nothing short of the destruction of the Anglican church as a separate organization and its complete absorption in the Church of Rome."

The Milwaukee *Living Church*, the recognized High-Church organ, has recently shown, by a comparison of the growth of the church in the Middle West with that in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, that "where the Oxford Movement has been most in evidence, the gain is largest." Taking up a statement made by Dr. McConnell, of New York, that the alleged decadence of the church must be attributed in part to the Oxford Movement, it says:

"As a matter of fact, the extreme school humorously calling itself 'Broad,' is continually repelling weak people from the church. To our certain knowledge the most recent instance of perversion of one of our clergy to Rome was directly caused by the state of apparent anarchy in the church, wherein the Fremantle incident, the Hale incident, and the Rainsford episode followed each other in quick succession. It was the feeling that all this showed the Anglican communion to have no settled basis of faith that would certainly be maintained, that had its disastrous effect on one mind. The perversion by reason of all that was a weak act; it was a cowardly act, for where the fight is fiercest, there the good soldier remains, and from it only the coward flees; it was an illogical act, for the whole church has repeatedly been overrun with heresy in her past history and has recovered; but for all that, it was an act for which gentlemen of

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the school defended by Dr. McConnell, who has never yet met the moral issue that was shown to be involved in the writings and actions of the school he defended, are responsible. Contrast with that the item printed under the diocesan head of Fond du Lac in this issue, wherein a whole community of Romanists is shown to have been received into the American church, and to have been placed by Bishop Grafton under the charge of a priest he had recently received from Rome, and one can easily see whether the charge against the Oxford Movement made by Dr. McConnell is true."

In view of the controversies dividing the Episcopal camp, more than usual significance has been attached to the election of the new dean of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, New York. This important position was made vacant by the death of Dean Hoffman, and it was expected that the ritualists would endeavor to name his successor. The choice has fallen, however, on the Rev. Wilford Lash Robbins, dean of All Saints Cathedral, Albany, and his election is regarded as "a victory for stanch churchmanship, and not a victory for the radicals of either side."

DEARTH IN GERMANY OF STUDENTS FOR THE MINISTRY.

DURING the last year or so, the decreased attendance in the leading theological seminaries of this country has caused considerable perturbation in church circles over what was termed a coming dearth of ministers. Now the same cry of apprehension, only more emphatic, comes from "the land of authors and thinkers." In Germany, the decrease in the theological departments has been so marked that it is now most seriously discussed. Dr. E. Petersilie, one of the most famous statisticians of the country, has published in the *Statistisches Bureau*, of Prussia (p. 53 *seq.*), statistics and comments on the problems that are of special interest. We quote from this source:

A survey of the enrolment of theological students in the various German universities from the year 1831 to 1901 shows not only that relatively the contingent is smaller now than it has been for seventy years, but also that there has been almost an absolute decrease. In 1830 the total was 4,267; in 1850 it had decreased to 1,614; in 1866 it rose again to 2,550; ten years later still it diminished to 1,827; and in 1876 reached the lowest water-mark, namely, 1,503. Then there followed a rapid increase, and in 1888 the number was 4,793, which was followed by a decrease to 3,562 in 1893, and this decrease has continued steadily to the present time, when it is 2,149. In reality this decrease has been greater than surface indications would suggest, for the population of the country has rapidly grown and nearly doubled since 1830. The actual proportions can probably be seen by remembering that in 1830 the theological students constituted 30 per cent. of the whole student body; in 1885 it was 16.4 per cent.; in 1899 it was 7.2 per cent.; and at present it is only 5.9 per cent. Or, to express these facts in another form, the thirty million Germans in 1830 sent 4,267 students to study theology; the forty-one millions of 1870 sent 1,827; the forty-eight millions of 1888 sent 4,793; and the fifty-five millions of to-day send only 2,352.

The rôle played by the various universities in this phenomenal change is another interesting matter. Halle, which with a contingent of 337 still leads in attendance of theological students, was also at the head of the list in 1830 with 826, or 70 per cent. of the whole student body. Berlin through all these years has kept about the same number proportionally, some 9 per cent. of all the enrolment. The most marked progress is reported from Greifswald, which until the present term enrolled 22 per cent. of its students in theology. Similarly the two universities of Tübingen and Erlangen have retained a good percentage of men in the theological departments. All of these have conservative faculties. The heaviest losses have been in the liberal faculties, notably Heidelberg, Giessen, and Jena. Heidelberg for a period of three semesters had only nine theologians, and in Jena there has been a decrease from 297 in 1830 to 37 in the present term.

What has caused these remarkable changes? The first decrease, in 1831, was no doubt owing to the emancipation of the teaching profession from theology, and that which set in about 1848 is to be attributed to the growth of liberal and advanced theological thought at that time. The sudden advance in 1880 is no doubt to be attributed to the increase in salary that the Government granted the pastors, and also to the reaction against materialism and Social-Democracy, and the growth of positive views on religious matters. This conservative reaction was not, however, deep or continuous, and accordingly a third retrogression set in, which continues to the present day. Doubtless this is largely owing to the estrangement of the thinking classes from the church and Christianity. Then, too, there is no longer so great a need of pastors: the population is adjusting itself to new commercial and industrial conditions and is flocking to the centers of population, and can be served by fewer spiritual leaders. Not to be forgotten is the further fact that modern Germany offers so many more remunerative positions in callings other than the ministry, that young men who under other circumstances would study theology now enter upon other pursuits. Professor Baumgarten, in an article in the *Chronik*, emphasizes the fact that the intellectual demands now made on the ministry are so great that many otherwise inclined shrink from entering upon the long course of preparation. The quality of the modern theologian is seemingly superior to that found in other faculties. Fully 38.55 per cent. are sons of university men, which is a larger per cent. than in any other faculty.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Growth of Islam.—Correspondence from India that appears in the London *Spectator* furnishes surprising information on the growth of Mohammedanism. The figures given are as follows.

Between the years 1891 and 1901 the number of Mohammedans in British India increased from 57⅓ millions to 62½ millions. In the same period the Buddhists have grown from 7,131,000 to 9,476,000. A decrease is reported in the heathen population from 207,731,000 to 207,146,000. It must be remembered that Islam is not a native, but a foreign religion in India. During this same decade the Christian population has grown to 2,923,241, an increase of 638,861, which is proportionally a good showing; but it must not be forgotten that much money and vast energies are enlisted in the propagation of Christianity, while Mohammedanism lacks these auxiliaries. The Christian population in India is quite fluctuating, but it is within bounds to say that in British India, including Europeans, it does not yet number three millions, while the Moslem contingent has increased in twenty years by twelve million souls.

The *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 10), in commenting on these facts, says that the comparatively small demands made on converts by the Mohammedans will go a great way to explain why Christianity has not kept equal pace with its Moslem competitor.

These figures do not altogether agree with those furnished by Mission Director H. Zeller, a good authority, in the *Allgemeine Missionszeitschrift*. After stating that the world's population is now 1,544,510,000, of whom 534,140,000 are Christians, 10,860,000 are Jews, 175,290,000 are Mohammedans, and 823,420,000 heathens (among whom he includes 300,000,000 adherents of Confucius), he adds: "It can be stated as a certainty that Christianity is growing much more rapidly than any other religion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, D.D., chaplain of the United States Senate since 1893, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., on April 10. He was known as the "blind chaplain," having met with an accident in boyhood which completely destroyed his sight.

AT the Palm Sunday service in the Cathedral at Havana an Encyclical from the Pope was read bearing on religious conditions in Cuba. According to the provisions of the Encyclical, Cuba is to be divided into four instead of two dioceses, the new ones to be known as the dioceses of Pinar del Rio and Cienfuegos. Santiago will remain the principal see, to which will be subject the dioceses of Havana, Pinar del Rio, and Cienfuegos. Porto Rico is severed from the see of Santiago and becomes immediately subject to Rome for the present. The Encyclical concludes: "Let everybody in sacred orders wholly abstain from interference in political matters. No man being a soldier of God entangleth himself in secular business."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY.

QUITE a flurry was occasioned among German party leaders by rumors that the coming Reichstag elections would be held in May. However, the date has now officially been fixed for June 16 next. An important announcement is to the effect that government measures may be taken to safeguard the secrecy of the ballot. This step is attributed to the initiative of Emperor William, who is of opinion that the Social-Democratic vote owes its growth to terrorism by party leaders. The Socialist organs profess amusement at this. They retort that Conservative and agrarian magnates conduct their tenants in droves to the polls and look on while the voting-papers are deposited in the ballot-boxes. A voting-paper is distinguishable by its color, and any observer can tell, therefore, how a German subject votes. Employers of labor are charged with taking every advantage of this fact. Under the proposed reform, the voter will enter a booth and put his ballot in an envelope. The use of distinguishing colors will likewise be abandoned. The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) welcomes these changes and predicts an increased vote for its following in consequence. The Conservative *Hamburger Nachrichten* objects to a secret ballot on general principles, but more particularly as being in conflict with Bismarckian traditions. As to the election itself, its issues, according to the Democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, will be afforded by a Clerical-Conservative combination on the one hand and a union of progressive elements on the other. But it does not conclude from this that the Socialists will necessarily be the gainers. It simply refrains from making predictions.

PAN-GERMANISM IN BISMARCKIAN BOOTS.

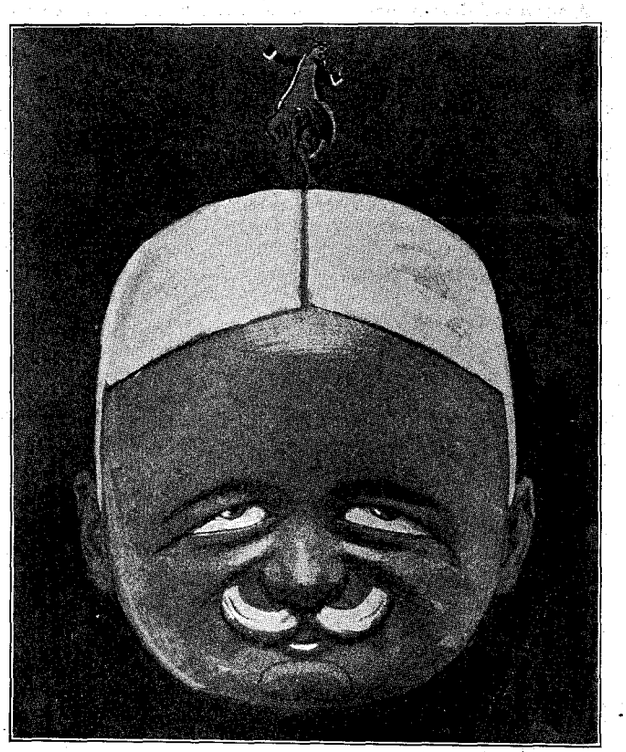
Professor Hasse, the Pan-German leader, has taken the Bismarck heirloom as his own.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Liberal papers like the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) think there may be a Clerical setback. The Roman Catholic Center party, it says, has been injured by the affair at Treves, where the bishop forbade Roman Catholic parents to send their daughters to the public high school. True, the bishop withdrew his prohibition, but only after the Government had gone over his head to the Vatican. The fact that the Government went to the Vatican at all in such a case affronts, it says, patriotic sentiment. The Clerical *Germania* (Berlin) thinks the Government will win a great victory by modifying the anti-Jesuit law. It is proposed to repeal a section of that law forbidding individual residence in Germany to Jesuits. But the Government should repeal all the legal disabilities of the Jesuits as a matter of simple justice. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says the more stringent clauses of the anti-Jesuit law will be repealed as a bid for Clerical support in the future.

Meantime the progress of the political campaign tends to accentuate the mutual antagonism of the Roman Catholic Center and the Social-Democrats. The Paris *Correspondant*, a Roman Catholic magazine, devotes an article to a review of the position of the German Center, and its conclusion is that the party is in a very strong situation. It observes:

"The German Center triumphs because it is well organized, because its forces are regularly constituted, because its chiefs lead their battalions to combat according to a plan of battle long matured. It controls the universities, but it also controls the masses. It directs all its societies, all its associations, impressing upon them one and the same direction. By that means it is all-powerful. 'Whoever controls the masses, reigns,' affirmed Mgr. Ireland quite recently, and the zealous partizans of the Center have made these words of the American prelate their motto. The Center party has its devoted friends not only in the parliamentary world; it has the support of the episcopate, the sympathies of a majority of the clergy, the confidence of the people. Finally, it enjoys the imperial favor. Its chiefs in the Reichstag are the supports of the Government, the firm and unshakable pillars of its majority. Count von Bülow knows well enough that those chiefs are at times exacting, that they extort concessions bit by bit, that they now wish a break with the traditional Bismarckian policy and the negation of the Kulturkampf. But he appreciates the treasures of strength and loyalty that he can draw upon in this party of which Malinkrot, Monfang, Windthorst, Lieber, and others have built the solid foundations and which its present chiefs direct with a thoroughly military discipline. The Catholics, soldiers of Christ, are excellent soldiers of the empire. They have faith and they carry patriotism to the point of Jingoism. The imperial Government needs the Center and uses it. William II. wishes to make Germany greater than she is. He cherishes his idea of a world-wide Pan-Germanism. Altho he has at times strange accesses of deism, altho the conception forged by his brain is half-way between the two confessions, it is none the less true—and if the



POLITICAL PORTRAIT.

Count von Bülow's dancing policy is all a matter of trifling.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

case be curious to note, the example should be remembered—that the Hohenzollern chief of a reformed Germany wishes to realize imperialism by means of Catholicism."

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The Socialist organs, of course, regard the Roman Catholic Center party from a point of view opposed to this and in the heat of the campaign they express themselves freely. Thus the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), official organ of the Social-Democratic party, declares that "perhaps in no other one circumstance does the reactionary character of German official imperial policy reflect itself with such symptomatic clearness as in the fact that the very party which at the foundation of the empire formed itself out of the most reactionary elements to hang as a dead weight to its development, should now speak the decisive word in the Reichstag." The Center, we are told by this organ, was originally not so much a religious as a separatist party. "Religion was but a standard about which gathered all who opposed national unity. . . . Ultramontanism being the most cohesive and most powerful of these elements, it attained the leadership of this new party":

"Bismarck had only to adopt a half-way modern and rational policy in order to overcome this opposition. As is known, he did not do this, but with diplomatic shortsightedness took the appearance for the reality. He began that war of brute force against the Roman Catholic Church that Virchow so fortunately styled the Kulturkampf. . . . The more foolish this Kulturkampf was the greater was the gain it brought the Center. What better could befall this separatist and reactionary party than the privilege of playing the part of champion of popular rights not only with an appearance of truth but to a certain extent in actual fact? Supported by the still potent organization of the Roman Catholic Church it fought the battle forced upon it with a strength and a success hitherto unprecedented in the case of a bourgeois party in Germany. Now nothing so assures a party the steadfast adherence of the masses as fidelity to principle, as ability to crown its cause with its victims to that cause. The Center could long thrive on such capital. But if it could thus boast of being a tower of strength in the battle, none the less has the current of time eaten into the foundation-stones of this tower. With its victory, the Center necessarily lays bare its own antediluvian character. The whole fruit of its victory over a reactionary government was simply to become the footstool of that very government, to do it more abjectly helot service than has ever been rendered by any other bourgeois party. This is not the fault of anybody, but grows out of the nature of the case. The policy peculiar to the Center can not be carried out. The great industrial land of Germany can neither relapse into the long outgrown stage of a German confederation nor can it place itself under the lordship of the Pope. The Center must content itself with supporting every reactionary tendency, no matter whence it emanates. It is not even the soul of reaction, but merely its lackey. So contemptibly little a part has never before been played by a ruling party in a parliament."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BULGARIA.

WHAT the world knows as the Macedonian crisis is in reality a series of crises, one opening into another, and known collectively as the problem of the Balkans. Bulgaria, the turbulent principality created by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, has just aggravated the Macedonian crisis by having a crisis on her own account. It grew out of the attitude of General Paprikoff, a Bulgarian soldier and statesman of the Balkan type. This person is the champion of the great Bulgarian idea, which is that Bulgaria should expand. By absorbing Macedonia, Bulgaria would expand considerably. As General Paprikoff happened to be Bulgarian Minister of War when the Macedonian "reforms" were promulgated recently, he was able to put forth a policy of his own. He suggested large appropriations for the army and a massing of Bulgarian troops. This course would be a highly popular one, but it was resisted by the Bulgarian Premier, Dr. Daneff, who is under Russian influence and who said that measures of the kind would be "provocative." Unable to carry his point, General Paprikoff resigned. The ministry could not find a successor to him and resigned in a body.

The Russian Government now intervened. A message of some sort was sent to Prince Ferdinand, as a result of which the Daneff ministry resumed office minus General Paprikoff, whose place as Minister of War has been taken by Colonel Savoff. He is not exactly a champion of Russia. In fact he refused to take office at first because the Russophile party in Bulgaria wanted to force upon him as his chief of staff one of themselves. However, the net result is believed in the European press to mean a strengthening of the Russian hand in the settlement of the Macedonian question. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"It is to be hoped now that the Government at Sofia will continue to hold matters in hand so that the Macedonian effervescence may receive no encouragement from Bulgaria. This is the more imperative because it appears from a series of Russian consular reports, published officially in St. Petersburg, that the revolutionary committees are continuing their unhappy work in Macedonia, where, in consequence of their activity and in spite of the reforms, the situation is still far from satisfactory."

Bulgaria, in fact, is regarded by the European press of the Continent as the obstacle to Macedonian reform. The Bulgarian Government has, it is true, dissolved the Macedonian committees within its jurisdiction, notes the *Figaro* (Paris). "It has refused to ask the sobranje for new military appropriations. It has heeded the advice of European diplomacy. That is very good. But it is not enough." European diplomacy must step in and accomplish something. "It can not be pretended that European diplomacy has yet achieved any noteworthy results." But European diplomacy has at least eliminated Bulgaria from the Macedonian problem, according to the *Vecherna* (Sofia), which says that Russia secured the settlement of the Bulgarian cabinet crisis. Prince Ferdinand was informed from St. Petersburg that he would be held responsible for Bulgaria's action in all that related to Macedonia.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

SOME evil spirit, as mischievous as Puck, must preside over the relations which the gods have decreed shall subsist between the realm of the Hohenzollerns and the republic of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Such is the conclusion arrived at by an influential newspaper in Paris, after a long editorial analysis beginning with the dispute as to the particular brand of champagne spattered by Miss Roosevelt over a certain yacht and ending with a series of confidential remarks by Admiral Dewey. The German newspapers do not pay any attention to the theory of a mischievous Puck. They are referring, instead, to "American insolence" and to "the power of the United States at sea," which they deem insignificant just now, notwithstanding the heroic "mouthing" of "Mr." Dewey, as they call him. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, sworn foe of the Monroe Doctrine, is unable to agree that the Dewey incident indicates "a childish spirit." It says the Berlin Government takes the matter calmly in order to avoid conflict. "After all the experience we have already had with Admiral Dewey," it says further, "we can attach little weight to his attempt to talk himself out of his indiscretion"—the Hamburg organ referring here to the Admiral's explanation to the President. "The other considerations affecting the matter may be gaged by recalling what would happen to a German admiral who referred to the American navy in such contemptuous terms. But really . . ." and the German paper interrupts itself with three dots instead of concluding its sentence. The Berlin organs do not think the Admiral knew what he was talking about when he instituted his comparisons between the United States navy and that of William II. German comparisons on this point result in a very different showing. The distinguished German naval expert, Count Reventlow, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, says:

"Admiral Dewey feels called upon to say that his recent

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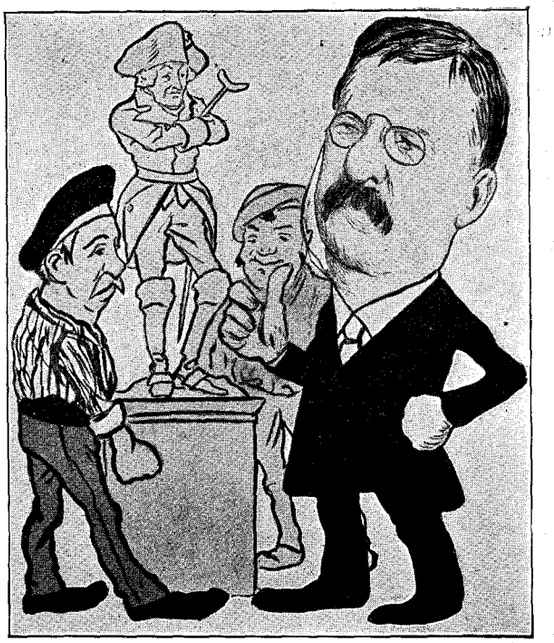
remarks concerning the German navy were not inspired by unfriendliness for Germany, and at the same time he admits the accuracy of the version of his remarks that appeared in the German press. He said, therefore, among other things: 'The late maneuvers in West Indian waters were an impressive lesson [!] to the Emperor, who could not send an equal number against my fifty-four ships.' Thus spoke the most famous admiral of the United States, the highest authority in its navy, to an interviewer. Had these words been used by the reporter of a yellow newspaper they would have been thought only natural and in conformity with the prevailing tone of a press that addicts itself to stirring up the masses by means of misrepresentation. The war-tried admiral, who destroyed Spanish ships with vastly superior forces, adopts the tone of the yellow press and has evidently not thought of the element whose torch-bearer he thus becomes. He threatens with his fifty-four ships the German blockading squadron, which, in conjunction with the English cruisers, succeeded in blockading Venezuela, impotent at sea, and he thus lends the authority of his reputation to the absurd fable that only because of the presence of the American maneuvering squadron was Germany restrained from violating the assumed rights of America with the aid of inferior cruisers and antiquated school-ships."



LORD OF THE NEW WORLD.

ROOSEVELT: "Take that statue of Frederick the Great away, until a statue of Monroe has been set up in Berlin."
—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

The respected German count, who is a well-informed student of naval affairs, next takes up the subject of the comparative strength of Germany and the United States at sea, in so far as that subject has any bearing upon Admiral Dewey's observations. "If Admiral Dewey meant," he says, "that Germany is not in a position to send against his fifty-four ships a fleet of equal strength, he flew in the face of common sense, for a man of his knowledge and experience must or ought to know the strength of the German navy. The very mention of fifty-four ships is calculated to mislead the unknowing, for it implies nothing as to fighting strength." In proof of this, the German expert enters into the following analysis of the American force lately in the Caribbean:

"The republic's fleet included but six battle-ships of various and partly antiquated types. The United States navy, moreover, does not include one genuinely modern armored cruiser. Our first squadron, kept constantly in service, which is homogeneous and in a high state of efficiency, would be incontestably superior to this improvised maneuvering combination of Dewey's. The 'lesson' is therefore 'impressive,' but in a sense contrary to that which Admiral Dewey would have accepted. The naval evolutions of the American ships are still of the kindergarten kind throughout. They usually end in victory for the American side and in the annihilation of the wicked enemy, the object being to win encomiums for the American armada and its commanders from the newspapers. I am convinced that the United States navy has a great future before it, but meanwhile there is no occasion to regard it as a superior and awe-inspiring force."

The personal aspect of the problem is glanced at by the count in a manner equally unflattering to American self-esteem. He finds that crews of United States war-ships are apt to desert in a body. "When the food fails to please one of these free men or the service is unsatisfactory he takes leave, never to be seen again."

The "extraordinary inferiority" of marksmanship is also a characteristic of our gunnery. "If it sufficed to annihilate the Spanish fleet, that merely showed the striking inferiority of the latter and the prodigal use of ammunition aboard the American ships." To-day the United States can not find officers and men enough for its navy. And this is the summing up:

"Nobody will seriously deny that America commands the first place in the field of brag, and that Admiral Dewey does not belie this distinction. Whether his standing as a commanding officer of the first rank will be enhanced by giving publicity to opinions that do not correspond to the facts may be doubted. At any rate he has acquired a new standing by this means. Let us hope that one result will be the ending of presents and invitations for the future. It occurs to me, finally, that a despatch-boat in the German navy bears the name of the daughter of the President of the United States!"

The utterances of Admiral Dewey simply express the sentiment of a jingo element in the United States, in the opinion of the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger*. "He belongs to the highest class socially, in the great republic, and behind him stands the imperial jingodom of the Union, which is never weary of rousing hatred of Germany." The same paper also denies that Emperor William sent any invitation to President Roosevelt for the United States squadron to visit Kiel. The *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) says Emperor William notified President Roosevelt that "if an American squadron came to Europe it would be made welcome in Kiel too." President Roosevelt "received this notification from the Emperor with great delight and satisfaction." Furthermore, "there is no connection between Emperor William's notification to the President of the United States and the abandonment of the European trip of the North Atlantic squadron." The London *Times*, however, insists that an invitation was sent, and that "as a matter of fact" two communications were sent to President Roosevelt on the subject. "Some annoyance is felt in [German] official circles at the issue of the affair," it says, "and especially at its having become public." The London *News* adds that when "the Kaiser invited a wandering American squadron to call at Kiel, its peregrinations were promptly curtailed on the flimsiest of pretexts":

"All this must have been sufficiently annoying, without the oil poured upon the flames by Admiral Dewey, who is not the most discreet of personages. . . . . Taking all things into consideration, there has never been a more deliciously provocative expression of opinion on the part of an admiral to the head of a friendly state. If there is one thing the Kaiser wishes to avoid it is the appearance of friction between Germany and America. Yet the admiral said not a word of the British navy, but visited his criticisms solely upon the would-be hosts at Kiel. Really it does seem as if Germany and the United States had better leave one another alone for a while till their heads cool again. Too persistent attempts at unwelcome flattery offend the most good-humored of nations."

Indignant outbursts from the German press are only natural, in the opinion of the London *Standard*. "Such observations [as Admiral Dewey's] might certainly be thought to bear a very direct and pointed application, and the German press has accord-

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ingly taken them up with some heat. But Admiral Dewey had never thought of pointing the scornful finger at any one nation":

"Admiral Dewey was, in short, talking at his ease to his own domestic circle and without any after-thought that his words would carry further. He is, however, much too considerable a man not to attract attention far beyond the spacious confines of the United States whenever he opens his lips on matters connected with his profession. Justly admired in his own country for directness of speech, he may become a public embarrassment when, by way of illustrating his argument, he reverts to comparisons with a power which is intensely touchy about its maritime dignity. Such utterances, when telegraphed across the Atlantic in brief summary, are sometimes subjected to a copious process of expansion by comment."

"Every one is aware," observes the Paris *Temps*, in the course of an exhaustive study of Germany's relations with the United States, "that nothing is so painful, in public life perhaps even more than in private life, as advances that are repelled. A friendship offered with a certain exuberance is transformed when refused into downright enmity. Now, Emperor William, with a perseverance forming a striking element in his originality, has for some time heaped upon the republican Yankees proposals for a cordial intimacy and concert. Not without a certain ostentation he did American boat-builders the honor of ordering a yacht from them. When this masterpiece of naval architecture was completed, he was pleased to treat President Roosevelt's daughter—a young person whose charm is valued highly by the world, but whom the ungallant Constitution of the United States does not recognize at all—like a princess of the blood and a daughter of America in the royal sense. He got her to christen his boat and to break over it the traditional bottle of champagne. This extra-constitutional politeness did not have quite the effect its imperial author intended."

The Parisian daily adds that this was not all. "Once again, Emperor William called upon his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, to represent His Majesty in person, this time upon democratic soil, as he had recently charged him to be his representative—in a quite different capacity—in China. Whether it be that this naval prince is better fitted to obey an order to make the Son of Heaven feel the weight of the mailed fist of the chief of the German legions than to stretch out to the American people the velvet-covered mailed fist of Europe's first crowned diplomatist, or whether the democracy beyond the sea has a congenital and insuperable incompatibility of disposition as regards scions of ancient dynasties, it can not be said that Prince Henry's mission succeeded." Our authority proceeds:

"As if to accentuate the unfortunate impression produced by this princely junket, William II., who certainly has a mania for making embarrassing gifts and who observed with a jealous eye the reception given the French mission at the time the Rochambeau statue was unveiled, thought it opportune to offer President Roosevelt, who could not help it, and to the American people, who did not want it, the statue of Frederick II. No one had anticipated the appearance in such an aspect of the King of the Seven Years' War and the author of the Anti-Machiavelli. And the American people, embarrassed by the gift, weary of receiving tributes that mean nothing to them and which seem to bind them to something or other, have not expanded toward this monarch in stone and have not as yet made a move toward making ready his site. Under such auspices was ushered in the complication of the Venezuelan blockade. Instantly every Yankee suspicion was aroused. A formidable current of irritation set in. Sentence of death was desired against the British cabinet for lending itself to the German enterprise. The Monroe Doctrine, that last resort of American policy, was brought forth from the archives of the Department of State at Washington and brandished like a menace about the heads of the rash."

The curious circumstance is, says the French semi-ministerial organ, that of the three Powers cooperating in Venezuela, Germany was the one singled out for opprobrium by the Americans.

"If Emperor William thought he would improve this state of mind by overpowering a recalcitrant nation with new offers of friendship and loading, in Molière's phrase, the fury of his embraces with protestations, he deceived himself once again." His cordial invitation for the North Atlantic squadron to visit Kiel was not accepted. "Like a well-bred man, a courteous statesman, a prudent chief of state, the first magistrate of the great republic enveloped his refusal in the politest forms. Mr. Hay, his Secretary of State, is undoubtedly a diplomatist of a good school, well able to sugar-coat all pills. But this was none the less a bitter pill. It was in vain that the Berlin official press—probably at an order from the Foreign Office—asserted, against all truth and probability, that no official invitation had been extended." On top of all this, Admiral Dewey "pours oil on the flames," which, concludes our authority, "is an additional link in a chain of misunderstandings." Such was the tone of European press comment when an additional misunderstanding arose in Germany. The presence of the United States European squadron at Marseilles, to do honor to President Loubet, was criticized in Berlin papers, which confused that American naval force with the North Atlantic squadron. All saw an aggravation of the "snub to Germany." This criticism, it seems, led to the order just issued in Washington directing the presence at Kiel during regatta week of the United States European squadron. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MARQUIS ITO'S DOUBTFUL VICTORY.

MARQUIS ITO has emerged from the recent general election in Japan with a larger following than that of any other individual or group in the lower house. The Seiyu-Kai, as the party of the marquis is called, has shown symptoms of a disposition to break away from the leadership of this grand old man, and trouble is anticipated when efforts are made to increase the taxes for the sake of the navy. The result of the election, in Russian opinion, means that the voters are dissatisfied with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Too much money is going for battleships and guns. The land tax must be reduced instead of being increased. This Russian interpretation of the event has been disputed in England. The Kobe *Herald*, a British paper published in Japan, says:

"Marquis Ito's party have a working majority. Viscount Katsura's appeal to the electorate, it is plain, has not helped to improve his position; rather has it made it more difficult. The question that now awaits solution is what course will the Government adopt. They deliberately appealed to the country for support against a House of Representatives which refused to approve and indorse their land-tax program, and have been signally defeated. Will they now, notwithstanding the emphatic verdict given by the electors in response to a clear and definite appeal, insist upon the adoption of their plan and again endeavor to force the enhanced land-tax bill through the Diet; or gracefully recognize that upon this subject the opposition are the real interpreters of the voice of the country, and place their resignations in the hands of his Imperial Majesty? The latter would appear to be the only logical course open to them."

Native press opinion deems it probable or at least possible that the Marquis Ito may arrive at some arrangement with the ministerial minority by means of which the cabinet can be saved. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* shares this opinion. But whatever happens, the anti-imperialists appear to be gaining control of the popular branch of the Japanese legislature. The *Jiji Shimpo* is unable to concede any importance to a rumored split in Marquis Ito's party. The *Asahi* has a different opinion, and it intimates that "bolters" will destroy the majority of the marquis. It should be remembered that parliamentary institutions in Japan are conceived in a German spirit rather than in a British constitutional one. Ministries and majorities do not necessarily go together.

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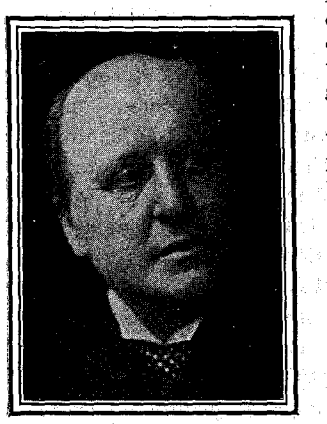
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN INTERPRETER OF THE OBSCURE.

THE BETTER SORT. By Henry James. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 429 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN Mr. Henry James's latest book, consisting of eleven short stories, his admirers will find those qualities which they most care for, and his detractors, those whom Mr. James has the power of irritating and angering, will find much to enrage them.

Mr. James has summarized his stories and his attitude toward life in a word which he has put in the mouth of one of his characters: "It is not my fault if I am so put together as often to find more life in situations obscure and subject to interpretation, than in the gross rattle of the foreground."



HENRY JAMES.

In these stories he deals entirely with obscure situations. He has expressed obscure emotions which other writers have never dared attempt. Occasionally he goes too far, and the "obscure situation" becomes so shadowy that one wonders if there really is any situation.

"The Beast in the Jungle" is one of these latter sort of stories. But most of these tales are up to his very highest standard, faultless in workmanship, original in motive. They belong to that rare and precious kind of writing which enlarges the reader's knowledge of human nature, and open new vistas of what a writer, if only he is great enough, can express on paper. One is impressed with the fact that while other authors are ringing the changes on the same old plots, all around them lies life, full of situations that have never been "written up"; an earth peopled with men and women whose emotions have only been touched upon in the most superficial way.

He has the defects of his virtues undoubtedly. He has written long stories which contain only the material for a short one. His passion for the obscure situation has often run away with him so that he has not stopped to consider whether it was significant or not, if only it was difficult to interpret. But how far he can make one see when he is at his best! "The Papers," for instance, the last story in the volume under consideration, is the story of the desire for publicity which the daily press has aroused in the world. Certain facts known to all newspaper people, of the way people talk for publication about their private affairs, have been described with an insight that is little short of uncanny. "The Birthplace," "The Beldonald Holbein," "The Tone of Time," are all stories which deserve the highest place among the short stories of the last fifty years.

THE WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

THE HISTORY OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE. Edited by Susan B. Anthony and Ida Husted Harper. Illustrated. Cloth, 6¼ x 9½ in., 1,144 pp. Published by Susan B. Anthony.

AFTER an interval of fifteen years, this volume comes to complete the history (in four volumes) of the earnest struggle of half a century. It is of advantage to the opponents as to the advocates of woman-suffrage that the history of the movement should have been prepared by those who have been its chief promoters and champions.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

In the preface, Mrs. Harper relates how in 1876 Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton undertook the work:

"So little did they foresee the magnitude which the labor would assume that they made a mutual agreement to accept no engagements for four months, expecting to finish it within that time."

It was not till 1881 that the first volume appeared, the second following in 1882, and the third in 1885. Mrs. Stanton's name does not appear in the final volume, and many of the collaborators have passed away; but Miss Anthony has given the work her close personal attention to the end.

The history of the general movement for woman-suffrage is of necessity largely a history of conventions, arguments, addresses, petitions, and resolutions. As always in a woman's record, the personal element is made especially prominent, and feminine emphasis is given to receptions, banquets, fairs, greetings, and farewells. Yet these personal touches add piquancy and vividness to what might else be rather a dry record.

At the same time every man must respect the strength and keenness of argument, the indomitable persistence, the courage, self-sacrifice, and quenchless enthusiasm with which the reform has been advocated and brought into prominence.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

The most valuable part of the volume as a record of *res gestæ*, and that which will give it deservedly high place as a work of reference, is the detailed account by localities of what has been attained in behalf of woman in the various States of the Union, in Great Britain, in the British colonies, and in other lands. To this itemized record no less than fifty chapters (xxv. to lxxiv. inclusive) are devoted.

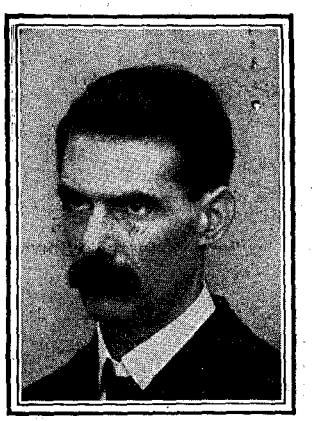
Incidentally are brought out the results attained in the long conflict for the now unquestioned "rights" of woman, "to have personal freedom, to acquire an education, to earn a living, to claim her wages, to own property, to make contracts, to bring suit, to testify in court, to obtain a divorce for just cause, to possess her children, to claim a share of the accumulations during marriage." Testimony to show the favorable effects of woman-suffrage in the four States where it prevails,—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming—is accumulated.

IRISH TYPES.

THE SQUIREEN. By Shan Bullock. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 288 pp. Price, $1.25. McClure, Phillips & Co.

WHO can read one of Shan Bullock's pastoral tales without being conscious of an atmosphere that carries one altogether out of the ruts and requirements of every-day practical life? It is not perhaps an atmosphere of which one would care to inhale a great deal; but an occasional steep in it refreshes, uplifts, and gives a sense of variety.

The Squireen is far from an admirable character, we would not care to have him for a near relative, nor be obliged to dine and sup with him daily; nevertheless we feel the fascination of his untamed, primitive soul, his brute strength, overflowing life, and uncurbed masterfulness, that knew no law save its own desires. He makes us feel that we know what our remote ancestors were at their best—those Norman raiders and buccaneers from whom our "best people" to-day try to claim descent. It is a type that the older English writers used to present with variations in the Yorkshire squires; that Charlotte Brontê drew in Rochester. Just now, however, we see him at his best only when manipulated by the newer group of Irish writers, and when placed within Irish environment.



SHAN BULLOCK.

And this, too, is as it should be, for it is doubtless in Ireland, not in England, that the type in its pristine glory may be found still flourishing, just as Shakespearian English may be daily heard from the lips of an Irish peasant, but never from that of an English cockney. The history of the peerage shows that while old Norman titles still exist in plenty in England, neither name nor blood of their founders can be claimed by those holding them to-day; but a dozen or more of the titles founded by Strongbow and his followers in Ireland are held to-day by direct descendants of the men who built them; while the Norman names among the peasantry are almost as numerous as are the O's and Mac's of the Celts.

So much in support of Shan Bullock's well-depicted type, Martin Hynes, the Squireen, or petty squire; bullying, persuasive, sordid, lavish, mean, reckless, and beloved,—a type that clings to memory.

The women of the story are as distinct in their way as the men. Kate Trant, the woman whom Martin loves, and Jane Fallon, she whom he marries, have in their totally different ways more strength than the man—the chaste, self-controlling strength of womanly poise. All the characters are of the Protestant, Orange cult.

Contrasting them with their Catholic neighbors, the author remarks: "They are better clothed and better fed, bolder of eye and bearing, bigger, harder, coarser, tighter of lip, stronger of hand and body; more prosaic, also narrower of mind and less variously gifted."

Bullock knows his land too well not to intimate that while it is from these the thrifty traders spring, it is not from them spring the poets, the artists, orators, scholars, or statesmen of Ireland.

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MR. CARRYL'S PERPLEXING QUESTION.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 269 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. GUY WETMORE CARRYL has the reputation of being a man of wit in his private life, and, in his writing, a semiprofessional humorist. We know him through the many humorous rimes which he has written, some of them very funny. He has also written many acceptable short stories, usually in a gay and amusing vein.

Here in his first novel we find ourselves sometimes in darkest politics, sometimes in softest sentiment, and in neither the slate-making nor the love-making does a ray of humor ever penetrate. Such a book from the pen of Mr. Carryl seems explicable only on the ground that the author, understanding that both sentiment and politics pay in literature, had gone to work and laid on the love interest and the political interest with a trowel instead of a mere pen. The ending makes one feel that Mr. Carryl has written with malice aforethought. In closing, he leaves an ethical problem for the reader to grapple with—one of these, "Should-she-kill-her-child-or-let-it-starve?" sort of questions. The situation briefly is this: The State of Alleghenia is afflicted with a rascally governor and a pure and virtuous lieutenant-governor. A strike is pending, which, for political reasons, the governor refuses to avert, nor will he protect the property of the mill-owner, to whose daughter the lieutenant-governor is engaged. Meantime the lieutenant-governor has saved from the gutter an old friend. The friend falls victim again to the demon rum, and only partially sober comes to the state house to warn the lieutenant-governor that his life is to be attempted. He finds the governor attempting to throw the onus of the strike on the lieutenant-governor, and he shoots the former, to save the latter, the peace of the capital city of Alleghenia, and the property of the mill-owner. The odious governor now happily dead, all goes well. Everybody in Alleghenia signs a petition for the release of the murderer. Nothing is wanting but the signature of the new governor. But the latter says, in effect: "I am here to uphold the *justitia*, *lex*, *integritas* of my State. To the gallows with my poor old college chum." And the curtain falls with his fiancée shedding tears of sorrow and admiration on his bosom.

GUY WETMORE CARRYL.

Now if all goes well, and this book makes a hit, we may have a lively discussion as to whether the governor did right in hanging his friend.

SOME SIMPLES AND A STAR.

THE STAR DREAMER. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. Cloth, 5¾ x 7½ in., 375 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE key in which this story is written is clearly indicated by a passage in the "Introductory—Concerning Bindon Cheveral." It is told the reader that there "stands, in the midst of the nurtured pleasances of Bindon Cheveral, the curvetting iron gate leading to the close known on the estate as the Garden of Herbs—a place of mystery, always, as reported by tradition, and by the legend touching certain events in the life of one of its owners, a place of somewhat sinister repute." It is of this romantic Physick-Garden, with its mystery and melancholy, and closed gate, that Mr. Castle confesses he fain would write.

Sir David Cheveral and a kinsman of his, Master Simon Rickart, lived at the old place a hundred years ago when the third of the quartet of Georges lay dying,—the one on the lofty tower, as far from earth as the castle would let him get; the other almost buried in the earth, in his laboratory at the foot of the keep.

Ten years before the story begins, young Sir David Cheveral was a courtly, dashing university man, and he and his sister and his aunt and his cousin Elinor and her father, Master Simon, all dwelt at Bindon Cheveral, and things were gay. Then his Aunt Sophia married the rector, Elinor married young Mervel, and a strange misadventure in love fell to the young lord and master. The pain of this was intensified by his sister's marriage to Lord Lochore, the very one who had diverted David's young woman from him. Then, through disgust of this world, David went to other worlds, as far as he could; for he became literally a star-gazer, and lived, with his telescope, apart from everybody. He consorted with those bright orbs where passion had no play.

When the story opens, Elinor returns to the old home, as her husband has died, much to her joy. On that very evening David has experienced the rarest joy an astronomer can know. He has discovered a new star. He wants witnesses to the fact, and without delay rushes down to Master Simon (who is as keen in his quest for life-giving herbs as his melancholy kinsman is for stars), that he may introduce him to the celestial stranger, and there finds this beautiful cousin. She and the star have inevitable association.

This is the beginning of a romance that is romantic indeed. Elinor awakens David to new love and life. Of course, there are complications, thanks especially to David's sister, Lady Lochore, who comes to Bindon when she hears of the presence there of a comely young woman who looms as the one through whom the ancestral place may be wrested from Lady Lochore's son. The weird little closed Herb Garden plays an important part in events, and so does David's new star. Master Simon has discovered the precious herb Euphrosyne, Star-of-Comfort, a wondrous herb brought to Europe by the Crusaders, but lost in the destruction of monastery gardens in England. It was a marvelous tonic, and plays its part, too, very tragically, in this most unctuous and brain-mad romance. How, the reader may discover for himself. It is enough to say that the story ends happily.

EGERTON CASTLE.

"The Star Dreamer" is not a great book, but it is full of interest and the peculiar charm the public has learned to associate with all that comes from the pen of its wedded authors. It was a happily ingenious stroke "to move heaven and earth" to make the story a success, as they did by having one character a searcher of the heavens and another a seeker after the souls of herbs and flowers, that, from the essences of these lowly creatures of the earth, he might make life more of a heaven by banishing the ills that flesh is heir to.

There is a deaf and dumb boy and a Poe-like grimalkin, Belphegor, who haunts the laboratory of Master Simon and imparts a sort of diabolical air to his intrusions into alchemy. Aunt Sophia, after she marries the sleek, classic, loving rector, supplies a comedy element by misquoting Scripture on all and every occasion.

A WOMAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

ROBIN BRILLIANT. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 398 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

MRS. HENRY DUDENEY has always occupied herself with the consideration of one central character and that a woman. Robin Brilliant is no exception to this rule; but Mrs. Dudeney this time has tried her hand at the delineation of a woman of the old school, a conservative, an aristocrat, with whom family pride is a virtue and the love of her own land a religion. The author has not been as successful as in her drawing of Harriot Wicken, or Silecia, the heroine of "Spindle and Plow."

"The Maternity of Harriot Wicken" was a morbid book, but a strong one. It was decidedly a problem novel, one that set a grim riddle to its readers and gave no key to any solution. In "Spindle and Plow" there were a few unnecessarily disagreeable people as a background to Silecia; but it is a picture of her, strong and supple, doing a man's work in a garden, that remains with the readers.

MRS. HENRY DUDENEY.

From "Spindle and Plow" to "Robin Brilliant" is a descent. This latest book gives a picture of a little English village, its trades-people, farmers, gentry, and while much of the conversation is well done, Mrs. Dudeney has not welded the two parts of the story together. Then, too, she has not the same interest in Robin or the same comprehension of her as she had of her other two heroines. Robin's constant talks about "us Brilliants" or "a Brilliant does not sell his lands," has no convincing touch.

Nowhere does Mrs. Dudeney succeed in awakening a spark of enthusiasm for her heroines or her heroine's principles. She has tried to present Robin as the tragic champion of a lost cause, bravely sticking to her aristocratic principles; she has made her only an opinionated and stupid young person whose aristocratic pretensions do not seem noble or praiseworthy, but merely tiresome. The best feature is Robin's attitude toward her lover. She cares for him, she wishes to marry him—some time. But her intuition tells her that his love for her will be of a more flattering character while he is not sure of her. All the parts that treat of Robin's vacillations are interesting and subtly done; they give life to a character which would otherwise be only a book heroine.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Vol. III. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Twenty Original Piano Compositions by Franz Liszt."—Edited by August Spanuth. (Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, $1.25.)

"Fifty Songs by Robert Franz."—Edited by William Foster Apthorp. (Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, $2.25.)

"More Letters of Charles Darwin." (D. Appleton & Co., in 2 volumes, $5 net.)

"New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle." (John Lane, in 2 volumes, $6 net.)

"The Spoilsman."—Elliott Flower. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Systems and Counter-Systems of Education."—Rev. Eugene Magevney. (Cathedral Library Association, New York.)

"The Reformation and Education."—Rev. Eugene Magevney. (Cathedral Library Association.)

"Love's Labour's Lost."—William Shakespeare. First Folio Edition. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.50.)

"Phonic Word List."—Sarah F. Buckelew and Margaret W. Lewis. (Richardson, Smith & Co., New York.)

"Introibo."—Rev. Cornelius Clifford. (The Cathedral Library Association, $1.50.)

"Our Northern Shrubs."—Harriet L. Keeler. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2 net.)

"A Dictionary of the Lithuanian and English Languages."—Anthony Lalis. ("Lietuva," Chicago.)

CURRENT POETRY.

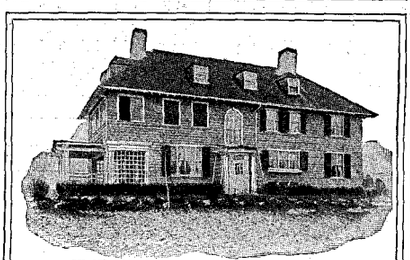
Poems.

By ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

[Mr. Zangwill's new volume of verse, "Blind-Children" (Funk & Wagnalls Company) contains an undertone of sadness that often borders on despair. There is a cynicism about many of the poems that one would resent, if Mr. Zangwill had not given us also poems of deep sentiment. We quote the following :]

PASTORAL.

A rich-toned landscape, touched with darkling gold
Of misty, throbbing cornfields, and with haze
Of softly tinted hills and dreamy wold,
Lies warm with raiment of soft summer rays,
And in the magic air there lives a free
And subtle feeling of the distant sea.



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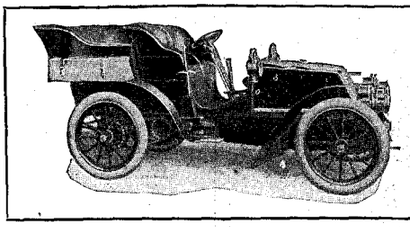

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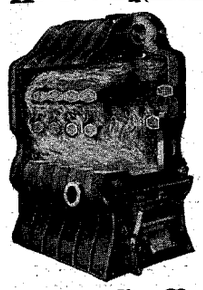

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IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

The perfect day slips softly to its end,
The sunset paints the tender evening sky,
The shadows shroud the hills with gray, and lend
A softened touch of ancient mystery;
And ere the silent change of heaven's light
I feel the coming glory of the night.

Oh, for the sacred, sweet responsive gaze
Of eyes divine with strange and yearning tears
To feel with me the beauty of our days,
The glorious sadness of our mortal years,
The noble misery of the spirit's strife,
The joy and splendor of the body's life!

FOREVER YOUNG.

Forever young, forever young!
Lo, Death hath stolen thee from Time,
And Love hath stolen thee from Death.

Forever thoughts of thee have clung
Round Nature—woodland air thy breath,
Thy voice the planetary chime.

Forever loved, seen everywhere,
In flowers thy lips, in stars thine eyes,
My soul grows royal by such grief.

Forever young and loved and fair,
With sunbeams, brooks, and soft blue skies,
With bud and blossom, bird and leaf.

A POLITICAL CHARACTER.

In him the elements are strangely blent—
Two consciences he hath, two hearts, two souls,
On double wrongs and errors he is bent,
And ne'er appears except in dual rôles.

He hears both sides, but 'tis with different ears;
Sees both sides of the shield—with different eyes;
Between two Rights with nice precision steers,
This double-headed King of Compromise.

Not his to hold the scales of Life and Death—
Not his, this nebulous invertebrate,
Who heeds and scorns at once the vulgar breath,
Nor knows the fixity which stamps the great.

The kingly souls with instinct for the Right,
Vibrant to conscience and her trumpet-call,
With clarity of vision, inward light,
And strength to follow out their thought through all.

THE SIGN-POST.

"To Heaven," "To Hell," so said the guiding fingers
I looked to right, to left, around, above:
The self same path it was to which both pointed;
Then saw I that the road was Sexual Love.

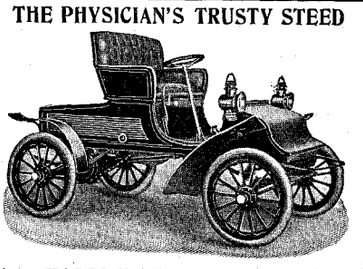
LOVE'S PRAYER.

Tho thy starlike spirit shine
O'er the earthliness of mine,
Let Love only be my plea,
Love me but for loving thee.

NIGHT MOODS.

My mind is as a sea of shudd'ring pines
At thick o'night when all's asleep but wind—
Wind blindly groping in the heavy darkness—
And formless shapes crowd round their mother Night,
And all the moonless, starless horror seems
Of old and changeless, hopeless, everlasting.

THE PHYSICIAN'S TRUSTY STEED



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TO THE BLESSÉD CHRIST.

O blesséd Christ, that foundest death
When life was fire and tears,
Not drawing on a sluggish breath
Through apathetic years!

Still, still about Thy forehead gleams
The light we know Thee by.
O blesséd Christ, to die for dreams,
Nor know that dreams would die!

DREAMS.

I craved for flash of eye and sword,
I dreamt of love and glory,
And Fate—who sends dreams their award—
Unfolds like changeless coils of cord
Life's long, slow, sordid story.

"NON OMNIS MORIAR."

"Immortal as the Gods!" But they
Half grudge the boon they share and give.
"I shall not wholly die," you say,
But neither did I wholly live.

PERSONALS.

Query that Stunned Tillman.—Senator Tillman was once sent out by the Democratic Congressional committee to Kentucky to orate for the ticket, says the Baltimore *News*. In one of his speeches he spoke of the necessity of electing incorruptible men to Congress, "such as the Democracy of this district has chosen to represent the people at Washington."

Just at this moment some one in the crowd interrupted with:

"Would Dr. Claherty sell out?"

"What's that?" asked Tillman, somewhat riled at this break in his train of thoughts.

"Would Dr. Claherty sell out?" repeated the questioner.

"And who the blazes is Dr. Claherty?" asked Tillman.

"He's the man you're asking us to vote for," came the prompt response.

The Senator was stunned, and could only blurt out: "I never heard of him before."

Edison's Anger and its Consequences.—Thomas A. Edison is of the opinion that it was anger that first turned him toward inventing the incandescent light. How it happened is related by the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

That was, of course, in the early days, and Edison was then quite the inventor that one reads of—poor, enthusiastic, never sleeping. He lived in a small house, innocent of anything approaching a laboratory; scientific apparatuses were in every room, and all the money went for experiments. Then, one day, came the crisis in the guise of the collector for the gas company. He had been to the house often, but Edison, hardly heeding his calls, had waved him away, saying, "Don't bother me."

On this last call, the collector's instructions were peremptory. He must turn off the gas.

"But, man," protested Mr. Edison, "I can't stop

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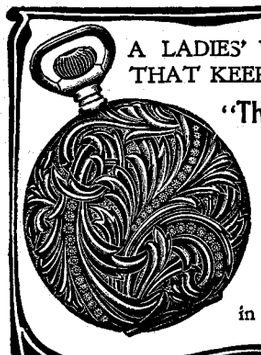

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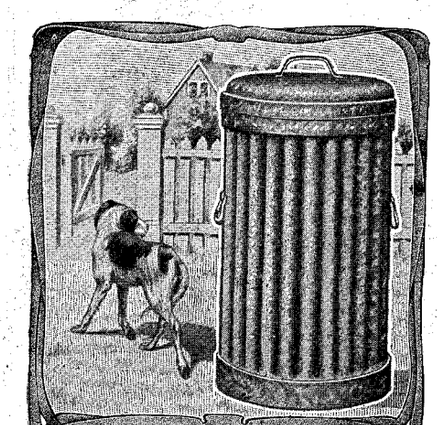

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this experiment to-night. I'll pay the bill, of course. I didn't know about it. I must finish this work with no interruption."

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"A friend of mine who is fond of showing up the defects of his fellow man had a lot of fun lately with a pair of Boston's leading detectives. He called the sleuths into his office in the most serious way and exhibited to them the picture of a tough-looking individual, about whose identity he was crazy for information. He flattered his visitors into the notion that if they could unravel the puzzle he would regard them as world-beaters. Each gazed at the photo long and earnestly. Both were positive that it was in the rogues' gallery. One of them identified it as being the counterfeit presentment of a notorious bank-robber; his mate thought it the likeness of an equally noted forger.

"When they got through, my friend turned the likeness over and on the back thereof they read the name of the original—William Dean Howells. Mr. Howells isn't handsome, but he was never accused before of being an ornament of the rogues' galleries. But Mr. Howells laughed when the incident was narrated in his presence."

Coming Events.

May 4.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, at Wheeling, W. Va.

May 5-8.—National Congress of Mothers, at Detroit, Mich.

Convention of the American Medical Association, at New Orleans.

May 6.—Convention of the Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War National Commandery and Congress, at New York.

May 6-12.—National Conference of Charities and Correction at Atlanta, Ga.

May 8.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at Denver, Colo.

May 11-12.—Convention of the American Academy of Medicine, at New Orleans.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

April 14.—Bulgarians massacre a whole village of Mussulmans, men, women, and children; murder and pillage are rampant in the vicinity of Monastir.

April 16.—King Alexander declares that fateful

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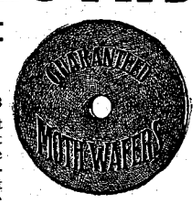

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times are approaching in the Balkans, and that Servia must be ready to fight.

The Sultan's commissioners fail to secure the adhesion of the Albanians to the reform scheme of the Powers.

April 17.—Additional Turkish troops are ordered to Ipik, where the Sultan's commission is practically imprisoned by Albanians.

April 18.—Revolutionists at Opela, in Macedonia, throw dynamite bombs among the Turkish soldiers, seventy of whom are killed or wounded.

April 19.—Italy, Germany, Austria, and Russia urge upon the Sultan the importance of checking the Albanian disorders.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 13.—Minister Squiers outlines the details of the permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba.

President Loubet reaches Marseilles and King Edward leaves Gibraltar for Malta.

Empress-Dowager of China issues an edict repealing the Stamp tax.

April 14.—The International Agricultural Congress at Rome postpones the German proposition for an anti-American union until next session.

Shamrock III. again defeats *Shamrock I.* in a trial race.

Arias, usurping President of Honduras, surrenders to President-elect Bonilla.

Russia demands $250,000 indemnity of Turkey for the killing of Sicherbina at Metrovitza, in Albania.

April 15.—The Congress of Latin peoples is opened at Rome and the International Anti-alcohol Congress opened in Berlin.

The Salon of the National Society of Fine Arts opens in Paris.

Further fighting is reported in San Domingo.

April 16.—The National Irish convention, at Dublin, accepts in principle the Wyndham Land bill.

President Loubet witnesses great military and naval maneuvers at Algiers, and King Edward arrives at Malta.

The Moroccan rebels capture Muley Arafa, the Sultan's uncle.

April 17.—The Alfred Mosely Commission issues its report.

Shamrock III. is dismasted in a squall in Weymouth Bay.

The Irish Nationalist Convention adjourns after agreeing to the amendments to the Land bill.

April 18.—Bolivian troops are advancing on the disputed territory of Acre.

President Loubet continues his journey into Algeria.

April 19.—A commission is appointed to inquire into the question of Great Britain's food supply in time of war.

The Dominican rebels are besieging Monte Cristi.

The Anti-Alcohol Congress ends its session.

Domestic.

April 13.—Postmaster-General Payne returns from the West Indies and announces that the Post-office Department scandals will be thoroughly investigated.

Senator Hoar, William J. Bryan, and Charles

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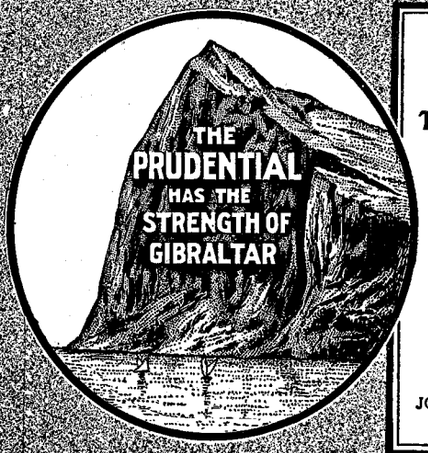

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Emory Smith speak at the Jefferson dinner in Washington.

April 14.—Several new developments are reported in the Post-office Department investigation.

In his annual report to the National Association of Manufacturers, President Parry denounces the labor-unions.

Ex-President Cleveland speaks, in New York, on the general development of the negro.

April 15.—A document found in the Bureau of Insular Affairs and indorsed by Aguinaldo, commissions two Filipinos to kill General Otis.

The battle-ship *Maine* is to be sent to Cramps' shipyard for repairs.

General Frank D. Baldwin disavows the interview in which he is quoted as making disparaging remarks of negro and Filipino soldiers.

The Manufacturers' Convention adopts resolutions defining the attitude of the Association toward unions.

Rabbi Gustav Gottheil dies in New York.

The President returns to Fort Yellowstone after an eight-day excursion in the Yellowstone Park.

April 16.—A committee of Senators to visit and study conditions in Alaska is appointed by Senator Beveridge.

Charges continue to be presented in the Post-office Department.

April 17.—The Northern Securities Company appeal to the Federal Court for a suspension of its decree as far as it prevents the payment of dividends.

Labor organizations in Washington prepare charges against officials of the Post-office Department.

April 18.—The President appoints Robert C. Morris agent to present American claims against Venezuela to the commission at Caracas.

The armored cruiser *West Virginia* is launched at Newport News.

Secretary Moody makes arrangements to send the Atlantic squadron to Kiel during the German naval maneuvers.

Clerks in the Post-office Department are said to have profited from sales of dead letters.

April 19.—Minister Conger sends details of the suppression of a Boxer uprising near Peking.

Postmaster-General Payne declares that it would be unjust to prosecute further the American naval officers indicted in Porto Rico for smuggling.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 13.—*Philippines:* The *Reina Christina*, which was sunk by Dewey in Manila Bay, is raised; skeletons of eighty of her crew are found in the hull.

April 15.—*Porto Rico:* Two more officials of Mayaguez are arrested on charges of municipal frauds.

April 17.—Two United States naval and one army officer and two civilians are indicted for smuggling at San Juan.

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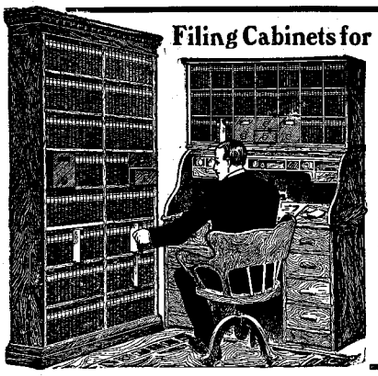

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Problem 829.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By MURRAY MARBLE.

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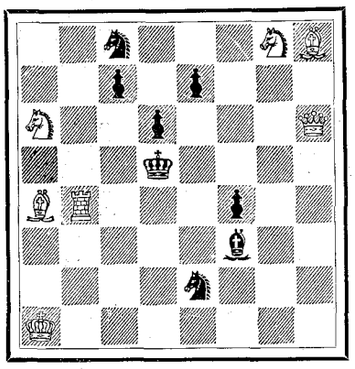

White—Seven Pieces.

2 s 3 S B; 2 p 1 p 3; S 2 p 3 Q; 3 k 4; B R 3 p 2; 5 b 2; 4 s 3; K 7.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 830.

By G. HEATHCOTE,
First-Prize, *Knowledge* Problem-Tourney.

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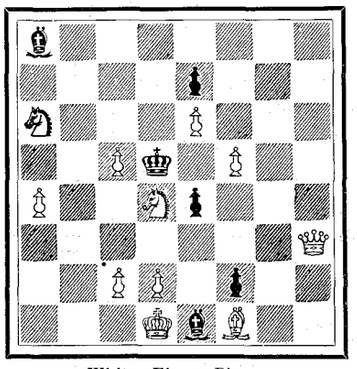

White—Eleven Pieces.

b 7; 4 p 3; S 3 P 3; 2 P k 1 P 2; P 2 S p 3; 7 Q; 2 P P 1 p 2; 3 K b B 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 823. P—Q B 5.

No. 824.

1.	Q—R sq	2.	K—Kt 2	3. K—R 3, mate
	R—R 8		Any	
1.	.....		R x B ch	3. K x Kt mate
	Kt—K 7	2.	P x R	

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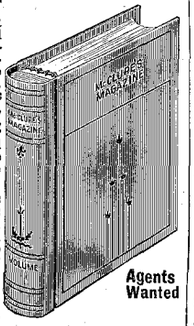

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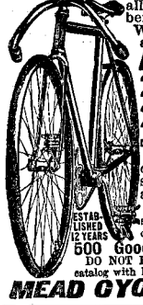

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No 823 caught a number of old solvers. They relied on Q—Kt 3, answered by Kt—F 6; and Q—Q sq, answered by Kt x P.

In solution of 820, one variation was incorrect. It should read:

1. Kt—K B 2 / K—K 4 — 2. Kt x B ch / P x Kt — 3. Kt—Kt 4, mate

In addition to those reported, W. B. H. got 817, 818, 819; F. Black, Port Colborne, Ont., 820; S. M. M., W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Col.; T. H. Malone, Nashville, Tenn, 821; C. M. F., 821, 822; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich., 822.

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2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	31 Q—R 8	Q x K B P
3 B—Kt 5	P—K B 4	32 Q—Q R 8	B—B sq
4 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	33 Q—R 7 ch	K—K sq
5 P x P	P—K 5	34 Q x R P	Q—B 5 ch
6 Q—K 2	Q—K 2	35 K—Kt sq	Q x P
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	36 Q—B 5	B—Kt 2
8 Kt—K R 4	P—Q 4	37 P—Kt 4	Q—K 7
9 P—Q 4	P—Q R 4	38 R—R sq	R—K B 2
10 B—Kt 5	B—R 3	39 R—R 8 ch	K—Q 2
11 B x Kt	Q x B	40 R—R 6	R—B 8 ch
12 Q—R 5 ch	K—Q 2	41 K—Kt 2	Q—K 2
13 Kt—Kt 6	Q x Q P	42 Q—Q 4	R—K 8
14 Kt x R	B—B 4	43 R—R 5	K—B 2
15 Q—R 4	R x Kt	44 Q—B 4 ch	K—Kt 3
16 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 5	45 Q—Q 4 ch	P—B 4
17 Q—Kt 4	K—Q sq	46 P x P ch	Q x P
18 Q x Kt P	R—K sq	47 R—R 6 ch	B—B 3
19 Q—B 6 ch	K—Q 2	48 Q—B 6	Q—Kt 4 ch
20 P—Q R 3	Q—Kt 3	49 K—B 3	Q—B 5 ch
21 R—Q 2	P—K 6	50 K—Kt 2	Q—Kt 4 ch
22 P x P	B x K P	51 K—B 3	Q—B 5 ch
23 Kt x P	B x R ch	52 K—Kt 2	Q—Kt 4 ch
24 K x B	Q—B 7 ch	53 K—B 3	R—K 6 ch
25 K—Q sq	Q—K 7 ch	54 K—Q 2	R—K 7 ch
26 K—B sq	P x Kt	55 K—Q sq	R—K sq
27 R—Q sq	P—B 3	56 K—Q 2	Q—K 7 ch
28 Q—R 4	Q x Kt P	57 K—B sq	Q—K 3 ch
29 Q x P ch	R—K 2	58 K—Kt 2	R—K 6 ch

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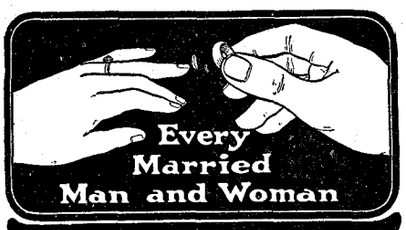

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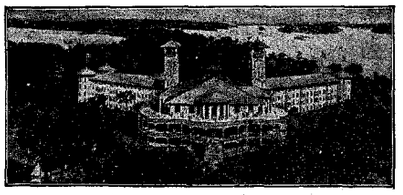

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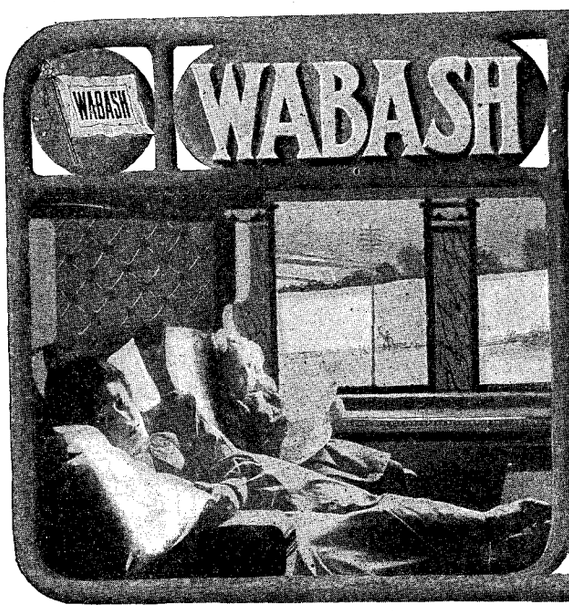

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